Bombay Gazette.

Volume 34. Wednesday, July 2, 1823. No. 1726.

Proclamation.

Bombay to wit. BY Virtue of a Precept to me directed, I hereby proclaim and give Notice, that a Session of Oyer and Terminer, and General Gaol Delivery, will be holden before the Honorable the Court of the Recorder of Bombay, at the Court House in the Town Hall, in Bombay, on Monday the fourteenth day of July next, at Eleven o'Clock in the forenoon, for the Trial of all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, and other Crimes and Misdemeanors, had, done, or committed within the Town and Island of Bombay, and the limits thereof, and the Places and Factories subordinate thereto, and dependent thereon; and also to enquire, hear and determine, in like manner, all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, Forgeries. Perjuries, Crimes, Extortions. Misdemeanors, Trespasses, Wrongs and Oppressions had, done, and committed, by any of his Majesty's British subjects, in any of the Territories which now are subject to, or dependent upon the said Government of Bombay, or within any of the Dominions of the Native Princes of India in alliance with the said Government.

And also that, at the same time and place will be holden, a Sessions of Admiralty for the Trial of all Treasons, Murders, Piracies, Robberies, Trespasses, Misdemeanors, and other crimes and offences, had, done, perpetrated or committed on the High-Seas.

And, I hereby require and enjoin all persons bound to prosecute and give evidence at the above Sessions, or in any way concerned therein, to attend at the time, and place above mentioned, and not to depart without leave of the Court. Dated this 19th day of June in the Fourth year of the Reign of His Majesty King George IV.

D. SETON,
SHERIFF.

Recorder's Court.

PLEA SIDE.

James Gathorne Remington, James Henry Crawford, Mathew Theodosius Dennis Devitre, and Mansfield Forbes, carrying on trade and business together in Copartnership at Bombay under the firm of Messrs. Remington, Crawford and Company.—Complainants.

vs.

Christopher Brown Boyce.—Defendant.

Sheriff's Sale.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT on Friday next the 4th Inst. there will be resold by the Sheriff of Bombay (under and by virtue of a Writ of *Fieri Facias* issued in the above Cause) at the said Defendant's Shop in the Fort.

Every Article bought at the foregoing Sales and not cleared away by 4 o'Clock to-morrow afternoon 3d instant. This Stock consisted, yesterday, of the undermentioned goods, most of which will probably be for Sale.

6 Pipes London Particular Madeira.
42 Dozen do. do.
4 Pipes inferior do.
100 Dozen do. do.
1 Puncheon old Cogniac Brandy.
72 Dozen do. do.
300 Dozen Abbott's Beer.

Lisbon, Calcavela, and Œtna, Wine, Hollands, Silver Tea Service, desert Tea and Gravy Spoons, Table & desert Forks, Fish Knives, Funnels, Superfine Grey Cloth Pink Satin, White China Silk, Gold and Silver Epaulettes, Leather Pantaloons, Waist Belts, Boots and Shoes, Nankeen, Scotch Cambric, Bengal Table Cloths and Towels, Black Silk Hose and Gloves, Children's Worstead Stockings, Single Barrelled Gun, Rifle, Telescope, Spectacles, Lavender and Hungary Water, Huile Antique, Veterinary Instrument, Liquor Frame with Cut Bottles, Table and Wall Shades and many other Articles.

The loss sustained by this Sale will be levied on the former buyers.

No Catalogue of the above can be published

D. SETON.
Sheriff.

BOMBAY,
2d July 1823.

Notice is Hereby Given,

THAT, all Persons having any Demand against WILLIAM ERSKINE Esq. as Clerk of the Small Cause Court, or Master on Equity, are required to prefer such Claims, on or before the 9th day of July next.

Bombay, 28th June 1823.

ખબર

ખબર·હીમાંથી·આપીડિય જે·મીશનર·ઉલી અમ·અરશફી ન·શાહેબ·જે·ઇશમાલ·ઇમાને નાંમેલા·કજીમાની·કોરટનો·કલા રક·ટિલેજે·અમીકારી·તથા·ઇ કુઇટી·કોરટનો·માશતર·ઇ·બંધે મોફોદાની·બાબતમો·ઇ·શાહે બ·ઉપર·જેકોઇ·લોકોનો·ઇરેક· પરકારનો·દાવો·હોઇતે·આવતી· તારીખ· ૯ મી· થાલતા·મહીનાં નીઇ·અથવા·ઇ·તારીખની·આગા મયમો·તેહનાંવોને·પોતાંનો·દાવો જાહેર·કરવો·જોઇઇ *

તા૦ ૨ જી· જુલાઇ ૧૮૨૩

On Tuesday next 8th July,
AT 11 O'CLOCK A. M.
Messrs Kempt and Co.
WILL SELL,
BY PUBLIC AUCTION
AT A
GODOWN
IN CHURCH LANE,
NEAR THE SHOP OF
Messrs. Lugrin, Son and Co.
ON ACCOUNT OF THE SHIPPERS,
14 Butts and 33 Hhds.
OF
HODGSON'S REJECTED
PALE ALE.

Bombay, 2d July 1823.

Kempt and Co.

WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
This Day, Wednesday, 2d July,
AT A
GODOWN
UNDER THE
Accountant General's Office,
ON ACCOUNT OF THE UNDERWRITERS,

541 Bales of Damaged Mocha Coffee.
35 Half Do. Do.
66 Bales of Senna Leaf.
Landed from the Ship CORNWALL Captain Richardson.

TERMS CASH;

And the Lot to be cleared away in three Days from date of Sale, otherwise they will be resold at risk and loss of thefirst purchaser.

N. B.—Sale will commence at Noon
Bombay, 2d July 1823.

Kempt and Co.

WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION
On Saturday the 5th Instant.
AT THEIR ROOMS
On account of the Underwriters
SEVERAL BALES OF COARSE WOOLLEN
immediately after to close an account

A QUANTITY of Blankets, & Boat Cloaks, also a few pairs of Boots and Shoes.

AT ½ PAST 3 AFTERNOON.

Will be sold at Messrs. FORBES & Co. Godowns under their Office 20 Cask of rejected Hodgsons Pale Ale, imported on the Indiamen.

Bombay, 2d July, 1823.

Kempt and Co.

WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION
On Monday the 7th Instant,
AT THE HOUSE
Known by the name of the Police Office,
AMBROLLEE
THE HOUSEHOLD PROPERTY
BELONGING TO
Wm. Erskine Esq.
ABOUT TO EMBARK FOR ENGLAND.

CONSISTING of Plate, Plated ware, Glass and Queens ware, Bedsteads and bedding, Couches, Tables, Chairs, Pictures, Carptes, Books, &c.

N. B.—The property is now on view as lotted for sale.

Bombay, July 2d, 1823.

Kempt and Co.

HAVE FOR SALE
ON COMMISSION
FOR READY CASH
A HIGHLY FINISHED
STEEL CROSS BOW.
Bombay, July 2d 1823.

Kempt and Co,

HAVE FOR SALE
On Commission,
IMPORTED BY A RECENT ARRIVAL
Brussel's Carpets
OF SIZES AND PATTERNS
VIZ.

F. I.		F. I.					
23 9	long by	11 6	wide	21 9	by	11 6	20 6 by 11 6
19 3	do. by	11 6	do.	18 9	by	9 3	17 6 by 9 3
16	do. by	9 3	do.	15 6	by	7 10	13 9 by 12 3
14 6	do. by	7					

And a number of Smaller Sizes.

Bombay, 2d July 1823.

Kempt and Co,

HAVE RECEIVED FOR SALE,
ON COMMISSION.

FOUR Fowling Pieces with Patent devolving Pan Locks, by Lacy and Whetton so constructed that they may be fired off either in the usual way as a flint and Steel Lock, or on the Principle of Percussion.

Three double Barrels. Rs. 650 each for Cash.

One single ditto Rs. 400 ditto.

Bombay, 2d July 1823.

Advertisement,

AN Advertisement dated the 3d and pubished in the Bombay Courier of the 7th of June Instant, by DORABJEEJEEWANJEE Gaye Parsee Shopkeeper, now residing at Aurungabad, respecting which be it known, that Parsee BOMONJEE RUSTOMJEE Unrajunneah Inhabitant of Bombay now at Aurungahad, has Claims and Demands on DORABJEE JEEVANJEE; but as Bills, Bonds, &c. have been detained by Parsee CURSETJEE BYRAMJEE Gamreah, and as the parties have transactions in Bombay where the dispute is to be decided cannot be sent to Aurungabad and the Account between the said DORABJEE JEVENJEE and BOMONJEE RUSTOMJEE to be setled at this Presidency.

Bombay, 29th June 1823.

FOR SALE
A FINE YOUNG ENGLISH
COW
For Price &c. apply to Mr. KEMPT.
Bombay, June 25th, 1823.

Advertisement.

TO BE SOLD
BY PUBLIC AUCTION
This Day Wednesday the 2d Instant.
AT 11 O'CLOCK,
IN A GODOWN
BEHIND THE
KING'S BARRACKS
CLOSE TO
Jamasjee Nasservanjee's
Warehouse,
On account of the Manufacturer,
FORTY HOGSHEADS
Of Abbot's Rejected
PALE ALE,
IMPORTED PER
Melpomene,
CAPTAIN MOWBRAY,
FROM LONDON.
Bombay 2d July 1823.

Passage to England.
THE SHIP

Melpomene
Capt. Samuel Mowbray,

HAS two Cabins under the Poop dis engaged, and will sail for London on the 10th Instant.

Apply to Captain MOWBRAY at th Office of Messrs. FORBES and Co.

Bombay, 2d Juyl, 1823.

Digitized with financial assistance from the
Government of Maharashtra
on 28 June, 2017

THE FRENCH SHIP

ZELIE,

F. Rauxel,

COMMANDER;

WILL SAIL

IN THE COURSE OF A FEW DAYS,

for

Mauritius and Bourbon,

AND

WILL take Passengers who will meet with very good Accommodations.

Apply to Messrs. SHOTTON and MALCOLM, or to the Captain.

Bombay, 2d July, 1823.

For the Isle of France.

THE FINE BRIG

L'Eugenie,

Captain Dufay

WILL sail about the 10th July, and has room for a couple of Passengers.

The Captain may be spoken with on board, or at Messrs RITCHIE STEUART & Co.

Bombay, 2d July, 1823.

Advertisement.

FOR SALE

AT THE

Gazette Office,

BLANK Bills of Exchange, Powers of Attorney, Interest and Respondentia Bonds, Policies of Insurance, Articles of Agreement between Master and Mariners, Bills of Lading, Boat Notes, &c. &c.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 20TH *JUNE* 1823,

By the Honorable the Governor in Council.

THE Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that none of the Native Servants of Government, employed in any Departments, to or from which Stores may be issued or received, shall be allowed to deal or traffic in any of the articles made use of in the Department: *or to act as the Agent* for procuring such articles for any person whatever.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 21ST JUNE 1823.

The furlough to Europe granted to Major Litchfield of the 2d Regiment of Light Cavalry, on the 26th March last, is cancelled at that officer's request.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 23D JUNE 1823.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to notify for general information, that the limits of the Rajcote cantonment have been fixed as follows.

The general direction of the limits is about North West and South East. In depth about 1¼ mile and breath ¾ mile. The Northern-most point is on the Jooria road, commencing about a hundred yards to the North of two small Pagodas and three trees. The limit then continues along the North side of the same road, past the Political Agent's compound to the South, for eight Furlongs, until it arrives at a small Nullah running in front of the Parade of the 1st Battalion 12th Regiment. It then makes a turn a little to the South for 2⅔ Furlongs, till to the North of the Jooria road; from this point the Rinja gateway of the Fort of Rajcote is distant about two hundred and eighty yards. The limit then proceeds along the Kotrawria road in nearly a South West direction; past a well with eight or ten trees to the West; near a small Nullah for 4⅓ Furlongs until the road crosses, near the junction of another Nullah with the above. It then takes a general direction to the North West, passing close to the Southward of a well and old tree, distant, 3⅓ Furlongs; across the Nullah that runs in fornt of the Parade; by the side of another small one for 2⅔ Furlongs. Here there is a junction of two small streams. From thence it crosses the country for six Furlongs, towards a wild Fig tree, having an old well near it and a Nullah to the North. From this it runs in a straight direction to the first point, vizt. the two Pagodas and three trees; within this space are the following Parades. The drill of the Cavalry and the drill and manœuvring Parades of the 1st Battalion 12th Regiment Native Infantry.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council, is pleased to permit Captain Joseph Walker of the Artillery to proceed to the Cape of Good Hope on sick certificate for ten months, and eventually to Europe.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 24TH JUNE. 1823.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Bhewndjee Janojee, a Pensioned Native Doctor, to be 1st Native Assistant from the 26th February last, to the Native Invalid Garrison of Tannah, with an addition to his pension of ten rupees monthly.

By Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
W. NEWNHAM,
Chief Sec. to Govt.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

TERITORIAL DEPARTMENT.

REVENUE.

20TH JUNE 1823.

Mr. Robert Boyd to be Acting Collector at Broach.

21ST JUNE 1823.

Mr. John A. Forbes to be first Assistant to the Collector at Surat.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

21ST JUNE 1823.

Mr. John Williams to be Acting first Register to the Court of Adawlut at Ahmedabad.

Mr. Alexander Bell, to be Register to the Court of Adawlut at Kaira.

Mr. Henry H. Glass, to be Register to the Court of Adawlut in the Northen Conkan.

THE GAZETTE.

BOMBAY.

WEDNESDAY, 2D JULY 1823.

We were in hopes that further intelligence from Europe would by this date have enabled us to give some decisive account of the *important events going on* in Europe. The delay and apparent hesitation on the part of the French to commence the War, seems to be generally construed as an argument of their unwillingness to embark in such a perilous enterprize. If they really ever felt such reluctance, it is not likely to have been dispelled by what has lately taken place in their own capital; where a speech by Mr. Manuel, supposed to imply a wish that the King of Spain might meet the fate of Louis XVI. was followed by the expulsion, (or as the most polite nation in Europe terms it, the "abstraction") of the orator from the Chamber of Deputies. The National Guard on being called in to enforce the order of the Chamber refused to act, in which they were loudly encouraged by the marquis de Lafayette & others of the opposition. A Protest against the expulsion of Mr. Manuel was afterwards presented and rejected. The whole of the opposition in consequence seceded; a measure, as the English papers remark, which was once tried in our own country, and without success. Meantime there seems to be no abatement of the popular enthusiasm in London at least in favour of the rising liberties of Spain and Portugal. On the 7th of March a grand public Dinner was given to the Ambassadors of these two nations at the City of London Tavern. Upward of 400 persons are said to have been present, amongst whom were the most distinguished members of both houses of Parliament, and the most eminent persons of the Commercial and monied interests. The Chair was filled by Lord William Bentinck, supported by the Duke of Sussex. We are sorry we have it not in our power to give at length the speeches of Lord Lansdown, and Sir James Macintosh, for which the length of the Parliamentary debate respecting the Irish Church establishment has not left us room. Should an opportunity offer however we shall not fail to insert the whole of these excellent speeches.

The projected passage by means of steam by the way of Suez, after furnishing matter for several anonymous correspondents to the Indian papers seems to have died for want of care and attention. No encouragement has been held out for the undertaking by Government, no Capitalists have met to calculate the probable gains and losses that would attend such an employment of their money.

Bombay.

ARRIVALS—Capt. Farquharson 11th Regt. doing duty 2 Regt Lt. Cvy,
Lieut. H. Kensington 2d | 11th Regt.
Capt. Joseph Brown 1st Bat. Gr Regt.
Lieut. C. St. John Fancourt H. M. 4th Dragoons,

DEPARTURES,—Surgn. D. J. Orton 6 Regt. N. I.
Lieut. J. Farquharson 2 | 5th Regt. N. I.
Major Edward S. Smythe 5 Lt. Cvy.
Ensign C. Shirt 1st | 6th Regt.

NAUTICAL NOTICES, CHRONICLE and NAVAL REPORT.

Bombay.

ARRIVALS.—June 25. Brig Eugene, Luis de Fay, from Mauritius 1st June, Bourbon 4 June.

28 Ship John Munro, H. J. Greene from Bengal 2d April Madras 11 May.

PASSENGERS.

Per Munro.—Mrs. Green, Mrs. Mercer, Doctor H. S. Mercer, Mrs. G. T. Gottlieb Country Service.

DEPARTURES.—June 25. Ship Felicitas Peter Campbell, to Madras and Calcutta.

27 Ship Piggott (Free Trader) James Tomlin, to London.

Do. Ship King George the Fourth (late Portuguese Ship Castro) Henry Beyts, to Bengal.

PASSENGERS.

By Felecitas.—Capt. Aitchison, Capt. Tomkins, Capt. Walker.

By Piggott.—Mrs. Orton, and 3 Childrens. Mrs. Stout, and 2 Children, D. Greenhill, Esq. G. Gibbern Esq. Capt. Kerby 53 Regt. Lieut. Curzons Capt. Cuggons, Lieut. Harris, Dr. Orton, H. Hutt Esq.

Do.—King George the Fourth, Mrs Beyts and 2 Children, Lieut. B. Roxburgh 6th B. Cy. Lieut. R. Loyd H. C. Marine, Capt. Richardson.

SHIPS LOADING.

English.—Melpomene, for London.

H. C. S. Farquharson, for China.
Inglis, for do.
Waterloo, for do.
Herefordshire, for do.
Mermaid, for do.
Futtay Eslam, for Bussorah.

French.—Zelie, for Mauritius.

Calcutta.

ARRIVALS AT KEDGEREE.

JUNE 6. Ship *Seaforth*. Robert McDowal, Commander, from Liverpool 22tnd December and St. Jago 5th February.

8 Ship *Dunvegan Castle*, D. Cambell, Commander, from Bombay 1st. May, Alepee 12th ditto, Madras 26th ditto and Bimlipatam 3d June.

DEPARTURES FORM CALCUTTA.

5. Ship *Sherburne*, G. White, Commander, for South America.

8. Ship *Perseverance*, Thomas Benn, Commander, for Liverpool.

Madras.

ARRIVALS.

June 11th, Ship Clydesdale, Captain D. McKeller, from Calcutta 25th May.—12th, Ship Ann, Captain R. H. Gibson, from Batavia 7th, and Mintow 27th March, Sincapore 26th, and Malacca 24th April, Penang 6th May.—16th, Cutter Trial, Captain J. C. Peterson, from Tutacoreen.

DEPARTURES.

June 8th, Ship John Adam, Captain M. O'Brien, for Calcutta.—9th, Ship Eleanor, Captain Clement Tabor, for Calcutta.—10th, Cutter Mary, Captain J. G. Lear, for Calcutta.—Do. Schooner Lovely Sophia, Captain F. Daviot, for Trincomalie.—11th, H. M. Ship Tees, Captain Thomas Coe, for Penang.—12th Ship Hydery, Captain M. Humble, for Calcutta.—15th, Ship Elizabeth, Captain D. Robertson, for Calcutta.

General Register of Marriages, Births, and Deaths.

Bombay.

BIRTHS.

At Ruinagunge on the morning of Monday the 9th of June, the Lady of John A. Dunlop, Esq. Collector of a Son.

On the 17th June Instant at Seroor the Lady of Lieut. Col. Pierce Artillery of a Daughter.

DEATH.

On the 4th May, at Sea on board the Ship Almorah on his passage to England whither he was proceeding for the recovery of his health Lieut. Edward Barnes of the H. C. Marine Sincerely regretted by all his Brother Officers.

At Bhooj on the 19th of June George the son of Lieut Col. Mackonockie aged two years and two months.

Calcutta.

MARRIAGE.

On Wednesday, the 4th June, at the Cathedral, by the Reverend J. Parson, O. T. Binns, Esq. to Miss Ellen Lyons.

BIRTHS.

At Garden Reach, on the 2d June, the lady of Lieutenant O'Halloran, H. M. 44th Regt. of a son.

On the 6th June, at Syaldah, Mrs. Ingels of a son.

DEATHS.

In Fort William, on the evening of the 4th June, Major J. G. Guthrie, of H. M. 44th Regt. of Foot

Same place, on the evening of the 5th June, Lieutenant William Sargent, of H. M. 44th Regt. of Foot

On Thursday last, the 5th Inst. suddenly by a stroke of the Palsy, at the advanced age of 86 years, Mr. Nicholas Jebb, many years Interpreter of the Mayor's Court at Calcutta, and afterwards Interpreter of the Supreme Court of Judicature of Fort William in Bengal; sincerely and deservedly regretted by all to whom he was known. Mr. Jebb, was one of the eldest Christian Inhabitants of Calcutta.

Madras.

MARRIAGE.

At Bangalore, by the Revd. Wm. Malkin, on Tuesday, the 10th June, Francis Whitworth Russell, Esq. of the Bengal Civil Service, to Jane Anne, second Daughter of the late James Brodie, Esquire, of the Madras Civil Service.

BIRTH.

At Pondicherry, on Monday, the 2d inst. the Lady of Captain Du Rhone de Beauvere, of a Son and Heir.

DEATHS.

At Pondicherry, on the 3d inst. the infant Son of Captain Du Rhone de Beauvere

At Pondicherry, on Thursday, the 5th instant, Monsieur J. L de la Sauvagere, universally regretted by all those who had the pleasure of his acquaintance.

On the morning, of the 8th instant, at early age of eight months, Emelie, the youngest daughter of John Arathoon, Esq.

At his house in Armenian Street, on Wednesday evening, the 4th instant, at half-past 7 o'clock, Barnet Phillips, Esq. Merchant.

At Cocanada, on the 1st instant, aged 31 years, Henry Sewell, Esq. H. C. C. S. eldest Son of the late Henry Sewell, Esq. of Madras.

Calcutta.

CURRENT VALUE OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Remittable, *Premium*	39 0 *a*	37 0
Non-Remittable, *ditto*	15 0 *a*	1 8

BANK OF BENGAL RATES

Discount on Private Bills	4 0 per Cent.
Ditto on Government Bills of Exchange	3 0
Interest on Loans on Deposit open date	4 0
Do. 2 Months Certain	3 8

BANK SHARES—Prem. 70 *a* 74 per Cent —Nom.

BUY.] COURSE OF EXCHANGE. [SELL

1 11 *a* 2¼ On London 6 Months sight, per Sa. Rs. 2 *a* 2⅓

Bombay 30 Days sight, per 100 Bombay Rs. 92

Madras ditto, 94 *a* 98 Sa. Rs. per 100 Madras Rupees

EXTRCT OF A JOURNAL KEPT AT KEEDGREE.

Saturday, May 24—The brig CALCUTTA Cuttack Treader, bound to Cuttack left this at noon. At 5 P M. the ship LIVERHOOL anchored here, and Captain Green and his Pilot came on shore. Light Southerly winds these 24 hours.

Sunday, 25 *Full Moon.* At noon the ship LIVERPOOL weighed, and worked down: moderate winds throughout, mostly from the Southward.

Monday, 26—Throughout these 24 hours squally, with variable winds, veering from S. E. to East; and that to North' with much rain, thunder, and lightning. All the boats were blown on shore by the violence of the squalls; and the surf was so very high, it could not be stood against; every possible exertion was made to get the boats off to nopurpose.

Tuesday 27—Commences with very heavy gales, veering from North to East with much rain thunder, and lightning. About 4 P. M. the CUTTACK PACKET drifted and came very near the shore, when swinging to the flood tide, she struck and unshipped the rudder, and broke the main piece of it. At 7 P. M. the crew abandoned her to her fate. 10 P M. the tide had risen to a very unusual height. At midnight it blew a perfect hurricane, and the water running in land with great violence, carrying away the bunds and all that came in its way; and it was scarcely impossible for a strong man to keep his legs. In fact, it swept every thing before it that came in its way. The total rise may be calculated to have been 6 feet above the common rise, at spring tides; and three feet higher than ever remembered by the oldest inhabitant of Kedgeree. It subsided nearly as fast as it had risen: the wind blowing a perfect hurricane all night.

Wednesday 28.—At day light, the gale continued as violent as ever; but veered more to the Westward with very heavy squalls of rain, rather a kind of sleet. From an elevation, a look out place of about 30 feet high, the whole country presented a most melancholy spectacle of devastation, not to be described. Most of the houses swept away; the whole one sheet of salt water, which filled all the tanks. It is reported that a great number of cattle were drowned and many lives lost. About 7 A. M the ship ORACABESA's long boat came up under a foresail, with the owner of that ship, the Chief Officer, and the greatest part of the crew; they reported that they had left the ship upon the Long-Sand, and that another ship was there, understood to be the LIVERPOOL. The ORACABESSA, after these had left her, drifted across the Long-Sand, and drove upon Fisherman's Flat, some distance below the Cowcallee Creek. At the same time saw the brig HELEN, on shore upon the beach, about half a mile above the same Creek. The Pilot, Captain &c. of the HELEN, came up from the wreck to Kedgeree.

Thursday 29.—The gale still continues with much violence. About noon two men came ashore from the ship LIVERPOOL upon pieces of plank, one a lascar, the other Captain Green's Portuguese cook these reported that Captain Green, his Officers and Pilot were all on board, upon the ship's poop.—towards the evening it moderated, The HATTRASS Pilot Vessel came down and anchored here this evening. The weather still appearing very unsettled, winds strong from the Southward.

Friday 30.—The HATTRASS worked down this morning. The weather having moderated about noon, four men were landed from the ship LIVERPOOL brought up in a Row Boat, they were taken off the ship's foremast by Mr. Branch Pilot Kemer; these men reported that they saw Captain Green, and the Pilot swept off the poop with many others the evening before, with a heavy sea; that there was plenty of room in the foretop for 20 men besides, but that they attempted to reach it too late; and that all were swept away who let go their hold to try to get there. The Leasaman, a Mr. Hodegs, Volunteer in the Pilot Service, got a kink of the Cable over his body and was dragged through the hawse hole.

Kedgeree in every direction, presents a melancholy aspect; as all the leaves of the trees are dead, and those who had property afloat by which they obtained their livlihood, are great sufferers, it being in general all destroyed.

Schedule of the casualties of the late Gale, at and near Kedgeree:—

Ship LIVERPOOL, totally lost on the Long-Sand, saved 1 *Tindal*, 3 *Lascars* 1 *Topaze*, 1 *Cook*.

Ship ORACABESSA totally lost on the Fisherman's Flat, all *hands saved and part of the cargo.*

Brig HELEN above Cowcallee Creek, all saved, and most *of the cargo wovessel recked*

Brig CUTTACK PAKET *belonging to Capt. Tucker.* stranded in Kedgeree beach; a great quantity of the fishing stores lost no lives lost.

Two Sloop-Rigged Long Boats, totally destroyed, belonging to Mr. Henwood. also a small Cutter stranded, *of his, on Kedgeeee beach; nearly new.*

Mr. Harton's two large Boats drove into the Jungle; his Bolean a long inland.

A large Lugger and Bolean drove a long way inland, another Bolean drove up against the Bund at Kedgeree, and a small Cutter stranded on the Kedgeree, Beach, all belonging to Captain Tucker.

Since writting the abov, the Syrang of the Brig

CALCUTTA* (Cuttack Trader) has reached this place, with the melancholy tidings of the loss of the vessel and all her crew, except himself. She rode the Gale off point Palmiras in 11 fathoms of water until she sprang a leak, and the pumps would not keep her free; she did not sink: both her masts went overboard and took four Lascars with them—the decks afterwards blew up and the Syrang and three Lascar stuck to in the deck drifted on-shore at Balasore but they were all washed off in the breakers, and the Syrang not finding either of these men; on shore, concludes they are drowned. He gives a miserable account of all the Country he passed through, and reports that the dead bodies of men women and children, also animals, were floating about in every direction: and that all the Tanks are filled with salt water. This vessel has been trading to Cuttack many years, and was well known as a fine boat. She belonged to Captain Tucker, and was supplied with a new 10 inch tarr'd coir cable 120 fathoms long, in passing Kedgeree downwards.

Kedgeree, June 6, 1823 —— W. T.

This is probably the vessel seen by the FLORA going down channel on the 26th ultimo, the day before the Gale.

Calcutta Journal, June 9.

Lucknow.

We are happy to learn from a Lucknow Correspondent, whose communication is dated the 29th May, that the good taste, and conciliating manners of its new worthy Resident, and his amiable Lady, have contributed much to the social intercourse of the place.

Observes he—"The first Public Entertainment was given at the Residency last evening, consisting of a magnificent *Dinner Ball* and *Supper*, which was attended by an unusual concourse of visitors; Dancing was kept up with great spirit till a late hour, when the company retired, highly delighted with the elegant festivities of the day, and the very *marked, polite*, and friendly attentions of the kind Host and Hostess.

Hidgelee.

In last Monday's Gazette, we submitted some particulars respecting the late Inundation at Hidgelee to our readers. The letter quoted, it will be remembered, was dated the 28th May. We have since seen a communication from the same hand, dated Contai 3d instant, which gives further information. The weather, it states, cleared up shortly after the letter first quoted was dispatched and in the course of the following morning the villagers returned to their respective dwellings. From what could be observed the loss of grain had not been so great as was at first supposed. As might be expected, the houses built on low ground had tumbled down, and every thing within them was destroyed, with the exception of those which were built on eminences in which the little stock of grain has escaped, in consequence of being stored upon bamboo platforms, raised sufficiently high from the ground to protect it from the water which floated below. Every practicable endeavour was making to get rid of the salt water, but although subsiding, it ran off so slowly, that there was upwards of two feet water over the whole country to the southward. Fresh water was what the people were most in want of, as all the tanks had been destroyed. The fresh water with which they were supplied, our Correspondent states, was carried from Contai in boats, but such was the distance and difficulty of conveyance, that the supply thus raised was very inadequate to meet the wants of the people. Our Correspondent on the 2d instant, went in a boat to the sea side, and the general picture of devastation presented, he says, surpassed description. Many lives, he concludes must have been lost, but until the subsiding of the waters, no tolerably correct estimate can be formed. One half of the cattle are calculated to have perished. Fifteen lay dead in one house; and another house was pointed out, where no less than thirty lay dead. To show the strength of the over powering flood, it may be mentioned among other instances, that a Bund, forty feet broad and twenty feet high, was not only swept away, but not a vestige of the earth which formed it, remains. At Burrisaul, the violence of the surf was so great, that the Sand hills which there are rather low, but nevertheless always formed a barrier to the sea) were swept away completely, and the neighbouring country flooded for several miles. A jungle in the vicinity of Contai was entirely under water, and the deer, wild hogs, large snakes, and animals of every description, were floating about dead in all directions. Our Correspondent does not think the high wind a sufficient cause for the rising of the waters, but seems to lean to the opinion, that the rise of the sea might be owing to an Earthquake in some other quarter of the globe, as was the case in the great calamity of Lisbon 1755. We entirely concur in this opinion, in which we are justified by arguments and facts stated by HUMBOLD. Time, however, will soon show whether the idea is correct or otherwise. All the Natives, our Correspondent says, agree in asserting, that the sudden flood consisted of three great waves only, and that these occurred in the short period of one minute, the last mighty heave rising about nine feet above the highest embankment, and in its course carrying destruction and doing all the mischief that has since been experienced.—*India Gazette.*

Effects of the late Gale.—The devastation caused by the high floods along the coast, which have done much more extensive damage than can yet be estimated, appeal powerfully to the sympathies of a benevolent public,—to all who have it in their power to minister assistance—and we are confident will not appeal in vain. The anxiety of the Government, and the benevolent contribution of the community to relieve the sufferings of the district of Buckergunge, leave us no room to doubt that every thing will be done now that humanity suggests. The following have been handed to us for publication:—

Extracts of a Native Letter from Contai, May 28, *to his relation at Kedgeree*

The sea has broke in among us, and 6 or 700 villages are swept away with all the cattle, and inhabitants; this has happened to the Southward of Contai.

June 1—*From the same Place.*—There are here, about 5000 people and 4000 head of cattle, on the banks of a tank, at Contai, that are literally starving Mr. Plowden is giving them one meal a day of rice; but so dreadful is their situation that it is supposed they will obliged to eat each other.

Bengal Hurkaru, June 10.

Madras.

JUNE 16, 1823.

Rates of Exchange and Price of Company's Paper.

On England —at 30 days sight 1s. 8½d. per Madras Rupee. } nominal.
at 90 day's sight 1s. 9⅛d. per do. } nominal.
at 6 months' sight 1s. 9⅓d. per do. } nominal.

On Bengal —at 30 days' sight 93 to 95 Sicca Rupees per 100 Madras Rupees.

Company's Paper—Remittable 39 per cent. pm.

Unremittable 15 "

English News.

GENERALS PEPE AND CARASCOSA'S AFFAIR OF HONOUR.

[From the *British Traveller.*]

A rumour has, for some days, been in circulation, of a duel between two distinguished foreigners. The following is an authentic statement of this affairs:—

About two years ago, the Neapolitan General Carascosa announced his determination of calling out Lieut.-General William Pepe, late commander of the Neapolian forces. Very shortly after the arrival in London of general Pepe—which we announced on the 1st of last month—he received a letter from Gen. Carascosa. in which, after charging Gen Pepe with conduct injurious to his reputation, he pointedly avowed his opinion, that military revolutions were, in all cases, contrary to the principles of honour—that any change in the Government of Naples was unnecessary—and still less in that of Spain. The letter concluded with a challenge in the usual terms.

To this letter, General Pepe replied, by declaring his opinion, that every free State was indebted for its liberty to military revolution, not excepting even England – that the Spaniards were now a prey to civil anarchy, only because certain individuals, calling themselves Liberals, were, in fact, hostile to the constitution of the Cortes—that he had employed the authority which his rank and his command had given him at Naples, to resist the despotism of a Government, which, while it rendered the people miserable, was of no actual advantage to the reigning dynasty—and concluded by accepting the challenge.

On the 20th of February, the Generals—Count Santa Rosa, ex-Minister of War of Piedmont, attended General Pepe, and M. Brunet, a French gentleman, General Carascosa. The weapons were swords, and the combatants engaged; but at the second pass, General Pepe's sword snapped short near the guard, on which the seconds interfered, and the combat, as is usual in such cases, was deferred.

A second meeting took place on Friday last, a few miles from London, not far from Kew-bridge. On engaging, General Carascosa attacked with great impetuosity; but after several passes on both sides, General Pepe seizing his adversary's sword with his left hand, disarmed him; and placing the point of his sword at his breast, had his life in his power. Here the affair would have terminated, but General Carascoca, on recovering his sword, renewed the combat, which was warmly maintained, until he was finally disabled, by a thrust from General Pepe in the right shoulder. General Pepe, seeing his adversary incapable of further defence, declined availing himself of his advantage; and thus the duel terminated.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BRITISH TRAVELLER.

Sir,—Your statement of the late "affair of honour" between General Carascosa and Pepe, not comprehending all the circumstances of that affair, General Pepe, in a letter which I yesterday received, has requested me to detail more fully the particulars. This request it is impossible to refuse, although I feel no slight repugnance in recurring to an affair which I anxiously endeavoured to prevent, so far as was compatible with the strict and delicate laws of honour. I therefore feel myself obliged, Sir, to request that you will insert in your paper the following statement, together with the two letters subjoined. I have the honour, &c. &c.

(Signed) Count DE SANTA ROSA.

In the month of October last, General Carascosa arrived in London, where General Pepe also arrived on the 2d of February. Very shortly after his arrival, the subjoined letter (marked A.) was addressed to him by General Carascosa, to whom the letter marked B. was immediately transmitted by General Pepe in reply.

On the 20th of February, the two Generals met near the second bridge at Paddington, attended by M. Brunet, as second to General Carascosa, and by the Count de Santa Rosa, as that of General Pepe. Having arranged the preliminaries of the combat, General Carascosa, with great vivacity, attacked his adversary, who, from a painful feeling of coming to such extremity with a fellow country-man, an old

friend and comrade, at first slightly receded. The two swords coming into close and vigorous contact, both gave way near the hilt; the combatants, nevertheless, continued fighting, until the appearance of several people of the neighbourhood approaching the scene of action, constrained them to desist.

On the 28th of February, the two Generals, with the same seconds, met at Combe-wood: General Carascosa commenced the attack with impetuosity, whilst General Pepe received him with great firmness. Suddenly the Generals found themselves in close contact—almost within an inch of each other—at which moment, General Pepe had the sword of General Carascosa in his left hand; and certainly at that instant, General Pepe possessed the power of killing his antagonist. As to the right of terminating his existence, it was my opinion that he ought not to have done so, but in that respect both Generals differ from me. It is, however, proper to add, that the attitude and movement of General Pepe at this critical moment, were such as rendered it fully evident that he had no intention of availing himself of the advantage which he indisputably possessed.

The Generals then separated; and having again taken their distance, recommenced the combat with equal vigour, when General Carascosa was shortly after wounded in the right shoulder, in such a manner as to disable him from continuing the combat.

(A.)

COPY OF THE LETTER OF GENERAL CARASCOSA TO GENERAL PEPE.

London Feb. 10, 1823.

General,—I have only this day heard of your arrival in London, of which I am glad, as we have many things to arrange. During the existence of the Constitutional Government at Naples I was calumniated; and if my conduct were then misinterpreted, that circumstance must be attributable to persons under your influence.

The Constitutional Government, once established, you became the disseminator of false imputations against myself, as well as against other Generals, in the hope that by so doing you might excuse yourself for what had happened to yourself.

I shall shortly publish a historical memoir, in which I shall show that, although my sentiments are liberal, I made faithfully (*de bonne foi*) every exertion to repress the revolution—first, because my duty required it of me, and because I ought not to have betrayed the confidence that had been reposed in me;—second, because I considered the attempt as rash, ill-timed, and unnecessary:—third, because, according to my principles, I conceived the co-operation of an army in a revolution as always to be deprecated. If my exertions to repress the revolution were not successful, I attribute their failure to the indolence and suspicion of the Government towards me in keeping back the necessary means. When once the Constitutional Government was established, I attached myself sincerely to it, for in every period of my life I have preferred the representative to every other species of government. Nevertheless, I considered the Spanish Constitution as not adapted to the kingdom of Naples; but I have never conspired against it, for my principles are not those of a conspirator. I contributed in every way I could to oppose the foreign invasion, but my colleagues and myself could not alone accomplish the object we had in view. Faction had acquired a great ascendancy; and as it had obstinately determined not to bend to wise suggestions and to desirable proposals of an arrangement, it was decided not to contribute to the defence of a country which that faction had compromised. The result of this could not be doubtful, and the consequence was the loss of national independence and the compromise of military honour. Those who were the cause of such misfortunes, to excuse themselves, only dreamt of attributing our loss to the treason of the Generals, and particularly to that of myself. During fourteen months, I suffered at Malta the persecution of many cowardly (laches) beings, whom I thought unworthy of resentment.

The moment is arrived in which I meet with you, who are bound to account for all that has been done against my honour. I have the honour to salute you,

(Signed) CARASCOSA.

(B.)

THE ANSWER OF GENERAL PEPE.

London, Feb. 11, 1823.

General,—It appears to me superfluous to answer every thing contained in your letter, seeing it is only necessary to fight. I limit myself to reminding you, that, although your principles may not be those of a conspirator, it is not the less true that every nation (England included) which enjoys liberty would have failed in obtaining freedom without a conspiracy. I have never denied to any one the fact of my having made every exertion, and even employed all the authority which my rank of Lieutenant-General gave me, to assist my compatriots in throwing off the yoke of arbitrary power, so prejudicial to your country, and so pregnant with danger to the reigning family. Besides, in 1814, both you and myself were in the number of those Generals who united to force King Joachim to lay aside the exercise of absolute power: and if you have now renounced such enterprise, it is not the less true, that the engagement entered into by the parties to that enterprise bears your signature. As to the opinion you express, of my having caused you to fall into discredit, I have a right to believe that no one to whom I am known will suppose me capable of so doing; and it is indeed with difficulty I can persuade myself that even you yourself believe me capable, at any time, but more especially at a crisis so difficult, of doing injustice to the character of a Neapolitan General. Such a procedure would have been utterly inconsistent with my principles, independent of the obvious fatal consequences of private jealousy and animosity.

I am at a loss to understand for what reason you express your opinion that the constitution of Spain was not adapted to our country. I would remind you, that the civil war by which Spain is at this moment desolated, must be attributed to an inconsiderable number of Spaniards, who, in the month of July last, indulged in the vain expectation of modifying the Constitution. You also say that the Neapolitans would not fire a single shot in defence of their country. Nevertheless, I believe that I have clearly shown, in my narrative on the affairs of Naples, that at the battle of *Rieti* our national guards and troops conducted themselves like soldiers—previously to the retrograde movement.

I entreat you to request your second to call on my friend M. de Count de Santa Rosa, and they will make the proper arrangements.—I have the honour to be, &c. &c.

(Signed) G. PEPE.

The Times, March 12.

PARLIAMENTARY INTELLIGNMCE.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

TUESDAY, MARCH 4.

CHURCH ESTABLISHMENT.

Mr. HUME, in rising to make his proposed motion relative to the Church establishment, assured the house that he felt most deeply the difficulty of the subject, but as no other person took the same view of the question that he entertained, he felt it necessary to come forward and state what that view was. He must, however, claim from the house some degree of indulgence, if, in consequence of the importance of the subject, and the peculiar view he took of it, he should be obliged to go into a diffuse inquiry, and to request their attention for a considerable time. He no doubt should be told, that the present time was not suited to the discussion of the subject, and that he ought to have waited, for the purpose of ascertaining what measures his Majesty's ministers meant to introduce on the subject of tithes. To this he would answer, that he was only carrying into effect the notice he had given in the last session of Parliament, and that he had, on the first day of the present Session, given notice that he would bring on the question this day, which was the latest he could select; he had given this early notice, and he had selected this day, for the purpose of affording gentlemen who were in Ireland an opportunity of attending the discussion. Ministers had an entire month's notice of his intention; and, if they had any plan in view connected with this subject they might have laid it before the house two or three days ago, for his notice had been given before the Chief Secretary had left Ireland. It was impossible they could agree to any proposition relative to the church establishment, unless they previously agreed on the definition of a very common word. What was that word? It was the word "*Church.*" They very often heard the expression of *Church* and *State.* Now he would ask, what did the word "Church" mean? They were constantly told, that the state could not exist without the church, nor the church without the state. Some persons applied the "term" church to the clergy, others to the community at large—to the people who were of one persuasion, and attended the established form of worship. It was, therefore, important, in his view of the question, that the house should decide, whether, by the term church, was meant the clergy or the community? On this point, he was a good deal at a loss which acceptation of the word to take. They could not come to a just definition of it, unless they looked back to ancient times. He found St. Paul, in his epistles, not addressing the clergy or preachers, but all who were of the same faith; and therefore he hoped he should not be considered guilty of any impropriety, if he adopted the Apostle's acceptation of the word. He was satisfied, the more they considered the subject, the more would they be inclined to think, that the term "church" ought to be ap-

plied to the whole of the community—to the great body of persons who were of the same religious persuasion. He wished always to be understood as speaking of the church of Ireland as a community contradistinguished from that of the people at large. The house, in looking to the church, must be well aware that there was no precise regular authority for an establishment of it by law in the scriptures: it was altogether a civil establishment, the creature of law, and springing altogether from the legislature. By every rule of reason the same authority that created could alter, nay even annul it altogether. (Hear.) For what object, and on what account was it that at the reformation any given kind of worship whatever was established by law? It was undoubtedly wished to establish a particular form of worship, and in that view it was essential, when conferring upon it the necessary means for its support, to connect them with the regulation and performance of certain duties, to make all the ministers of the church useful; in this way certain property was conferred upon the church as well as certain established forms. When he touched upon this point, he hoped he should not be met with the too common cry of intending to change the sacred tenure of property, to deprive parties of possessions which they enjoyed as firmly as others did their hereditary property, and by antecedent if not co-equal title. He would deny that church property stood upon any such title. The property enjoyed by the bishops, chapters, and deans of the church, was that which had been previously held by the Catholic church, and was transferred at the time of the reformation. How, then could it be said, those revenues were unalienably appropriated?—they had been diverted already from one set of men to another, and might again receive a new destination. But then it might be said a great deal of this was lay property, and vested for various sacred purposes. Whatever distinction might be taken as to parts of this property, he was prepared, as a general principle, to deny, that church property was in any manner held by the same valid title as that inherited by any private gentleman in the country; the latter was held in perpetuity by the individual and his family, and in their sole and absolute control; was that the case with the church? No: the church property was assigned for the performance of specific duties, for a limited period, and revocable under a variety of circumstances. A gentleman's private estate was not so placed; he could only forfeit that by incurring the penalties of high treason: but church property was every day revocable, even by the bishops themselves—for instance, the other day, they divested the Bishop of Clogher of his see and revenues—how, then, could this property be considered as sacred as that of a private individual? There was no similarity in the two cases. It was to the principle of the claim that he wished to direct their attention, and to show that by the constitution of the church, the whole of the clergy had duties to perform, and, in the failure of that performance, it was no longer intended they should enjoy their emoluments. It was a curious historical fact, that during the sway of the Catholic church no man was permitted to hold a benefice who did not perform the duties of it upon the spot; and it was left for the Reformation, which was said to have established religion in its purity, to entitle a man to a large income for the "cure of souls," in a district which he never visited. He would be glad to know how this cure of souls, as it was called, could be effected in a parish in Ireland, by a church dignitary who sojourned constantly at Bath, at Cheltenham, at Paris or at Rome? (Hear, hear.) If the thing were impossible, why, then, sanction abuses which had grown out of a reformation intended to repress them? (Hear, hear.) It was said that this was a species of property which could not be assimilated to any other. He would ask why not? What difference was there between it and the income of officers in the army or navy? What would the house say if these officers were to assert the same principle as the Church did and insist that what was allowed them as mere income for a particular duty was a perpetual and unconditional assignment? And yet it would be as just a claim as that of the Church, and equally lawful. He had already said that the bishops themselves did not look upon it as property of that nature, for they occasionally deprived the possessors of it of their revenues for non-performance of duty, and other offences. The army were, originally, like the clergy, paid in land; in the feudal times they (the soldiers) had land assigned not only for themselves but for their followers and dependents; these lands were afterwards taken from them, and a different mode of payment was regulated. The land, however, was still left in the possession of the Church, upon certain conditions. With respect to the clergy individually, and the tithes which they enjoyed, he would ask whether, when a certain portion of the land was assigned to them for the maintenance and support of religious duties, it was meant that an immense superfluity beyond that fair maintenance should be enjoyed by them? The legislature, no doubt, intended to confer upon the church an adequate establishment, but did it intend more? If, then, the course of time had increased the value of the property so given beyond all just or reasonable proportion, was it not competent for the legislature to resume that part which could not be fairly used according to the original intention of the grant? It was the practice of the legislature to meddle with other property when diverted from its original appropriation, and why not with that of the Church? The real question then was--is the proportion or production of the soil assigned to the Church for the performance of specific duties too small or too great? If too small, let an addition be made to it—if great, let the surplus be subtracted. To subtract from the church property was no new principle--it had been often done, at various periods of history, from the reign of Henry VIII. downwards. Did not the landtax confer an authority to sell a part of the church property for the benefit of the state? Was not a bishop empowered by that act to alienate land? But—to put the matter clearer—had not the legislature already changed the religion of the state from Catholicism to Protestantism, and established a new set of bishops, deans, chapters, and prebends? Suppose they were to change back again to the Catholic (a laugh) it was quite competent for them to do so. They had exercised the privilege of establishing religions twice already and there was certainly nothing against their changing a third time, if they thought fit. Then what would become of the present possessors of church property? Suppose, that that house, and the other, and his Majesty too (a laugh) well, what could they, as a legislative body, do without the King?—Suppose they were to alter the Protestant religion, and establish Quakerism in its stead. (A laugh.) Suppose that this house became a house of Quakers (repeated laughter); and that, whether right or wrong, they had enacted Quakerism to be the religion of the State, then what would become of all the bishops, the chapters, the prebends, the vicars, and the cathedrals, and what were called the freeholds of the clergy? The Quakers would not want them. (A laugh.) They admitted none of these bishops or chapters, or deans, or cathedrals into their system—their principle was not to pay for spiritual rites or pastors. Then, he asked, what would become of this church property? Would it be permitted to fall to the ground in disuse, or would the nation resume it? He would ask, again, if they were all to become Quakers, what was to be done with this property? If the legislature had the power to make them all Quakers, (a laugh), it would of course take care of a species of property which, in that event, religion would not require. The next question was, as to the amount of this species of property, the uses to which it was intended, the manner of its actual application, and whether it was sufficient or more than sufficient for the object. Upon the principle of legislative interference in its regulation, there could not, he thought, be the smallest doubt. There were great authorities upon that point. The late Mr. Grattan (a great authority) maintained that principle; it had received the sanction of the late Bishop Watson, whose Opinions had never been shaken or answered upon the subject. His (the Bishop's plan was, to make such an alteration in the church property, as would increase the income of all the poorer clergy to upwards of 100l. a year: his plan was, that one third of the value of the prebends and deaneries, as they became vacant, should be applied to a fund for that purpose—a much quicker way of effecting it than that of Queen Anne (the first fruit.) There was nothing very new in this; for in the cases of two prebends, certain sums were appropriated for the repairs of their cathedral. Upon the statute book there were no less than 25 acts to prevent the clergy from robbing the church itself (hear, and alaugh)—their power of granting leases was limited, particular means were arranged for lodging leases with certain registrars, &c. Thus it would seem, that the practice of the clergy was at variance with the principle for which they contended. So far from this church property being unalienable, Mr. Selden said, that it was no uncommon thing for the clergy to sell the tithes for ever; therefore he had abundant precedents for a transfer of that species of property; but even if he had not, common sense was with him, in the view which he took of this subject. In what a situation, however, was the church of Ireland? When the late census was taken, he regretted that the respective proportions of Catholics, Protestants, and Presbyterians, &c. had not been taken. But according to the opinions of those who had travelled a good deal in Ireland, and who had the best information upon the subject, there was reason to believe that the following estimate was correct: The census made the population amount to 6,800,000; if divided into fourteenths, it was estimated that there was only one—fourteenth of the established church, or 490,000 souls, the Presbyterians, or other dissenters, were about another fourteenth, so that there remained 5,900,000 who were Catholics. This being the state of the population of Ireland, the next point was, to consider the pecuniary means enjoyed by the established church, for the religious instruction of their flocks. What was the present establishment of the Irish church 22 Archbishops and Bishops, 33 Deans, 108 Dignitaries, 178 Prebendaries, 107 Rural Deans, 52 Vicars Choral, 20 Choristers, 14 Canons and Stipendiaries; making together 582—besides 175 offices of the Consistorial Courts. So that, for 1,289 benefices, there were this number of clerical persons: with the whole paraphernalia of the church. Whether they looked to England or to any other country in the world, there was nothing like a parallel for such an establishment. If, then, it were clearly too great for the portion of the community to which it belonged, why not reduce it? They had reduced the army, the navy, and a variety of civilians, because the establishments were too large, and the means of the country inadequate for their maintenance. Why not, in the same manner

and for the same reason reduce useless bishops and deans, and establishments for cathedrals in Ireland (if there were any there.) Why keep up 500 churchmen in a life of idleness, at a time when the public could not afford to maintain idle establishments—could not permit men to live upon them who were not useful to the community? Was it fitting that the public property should be wasted in supporting useless and unnecessary establishments? All these deaneries and chapters could be dispensed with in Ireland. (A laugh.) He was actuated by a conscientious feeling, and he believed what he said (hear, hear); and he also believed that nothing would conduce more to tranquillize that unfortunate country, Ireland, than a reform of the church establishment which oppressed it. (Hear.) He had no doubt, that if they went into a committee upon the subject, they would be convinced of the necessity and propriety of some reduction. It was unjust and cruel to those branches of the public service which had been reduced, to omit the church in the pursuit of economical measures, and more especially when they considered that a great portion of the Irish clergy did little or nothing for their incomes. With respect to the amount of public property absorbed by the church of Ireland, it was difficult to estimate it, unless access were had to the bishop's courts, where those who were conversant with the matter, took, he believed, very little trouble about it—it was difficult to guess at the real amount of the property, even within a million. But Mr. Wakefield, who had taken great pains in his statistical inquiries in Ireland, where he had sojourned, not as a hasty traveller, but for years, and with access to considerable information, he had been assisted by an individual who had taken infinite pains upon the subject, an old and intelligent member of Parliament (we believe Mr. Edgeworth)—Mr. Wakefield, had estimated that the whole surface of Ireland consisted of 14 millions of Irish acres, or 18 millions of English; and he said he had reason to believe that two elevenths of the whole (wild and cultivated,) was bishop's land, as it was called; and, indeed, a great portion of this land was no credit to the church, from the state in which it was permitted to remain: so that by the present plan, the public incurred a double loss—first, on the amount appropriated to the clergy, and next in the loss occasioned by a neglect of cultivation. Mr. Wakefield had estimated the rental of Ireland at about 11s. per acre which amounted to 14,000,000l. some odd hundred thousand pounds sterling. Two-elevenths of that (meaning the church property), if let in the manner private property was disposed of, would, it was estimated, produce 2,500,000l. Then adding the tithes of 1289 benefices at 500l. each, (although none of them produced less. and many produced 1. 2. 3. and 4,000l., a year each), which would amount to 700,000l., and make a total of 3,000,000l. 2. or 300,000l., he repeated, if let out as private property. He would ask the house, whether, individuals who did so little were entitled to receive so much; at the same time he would state, that in any change which he might have to propose, it was far from his wish to deprive of a single shilling any individual who had a vested right in the property that was in question. In all such changes the most scrupulous attentions would be paid to the integrity of vested interests; and this was a subject on which he was anxious that he should not be misunderstood. The large sum of 3,000,000l. of money, when divided upon the various uses to which the legislature originally destined its application, there would be far less occasion to regret than existed under present circumstances. He proposed to divide it among the real labourers in the vineyard, the working curates. the clergy who really attended to their cures, and presided over the moral instruction of the people. Did they receive this munificent reward at present? Unfortunately they did not; and this he thought he should be able to prove to the satisfaction of every honest and unprejudiced mind, if he should be permitted by the house to lay upon the table a return of the names and number of curates in Ireland, the number of years for which they had respectively served, and the payments allotted to them for their laborious services. (Hear hear.) This return would show how very rare an occurrence was the promotion of an Irish curate. He had by him returns from two of the dioceses of that Kingdom, and it appeared, that during the last ten years only two or three curates had been promoted, as incumbents in both together. Whether this statement was correct or not, however, it was impossible for him to tell; because the only dependence that could be placed must be on official documents. There were many Irish members in the house, at the same time, who were doubtless enabled to say from their own information and experience whether the curates who performed the duty received the salary assigned for its performance. The large revenue of the Irish church was, he regretted to say, most unequally apportioned. He might cite for an example the Primate of Ireland, the Archbishop of Armagh. This prelate was stated to have, upon an average, between 15,000l. and 20,000l. a year, derived from his see, besides other large revenues from the rents of his lands, which were leased out to different individuals. He (Mr. HUME) was sorry to say that there was one individual who possessed a very large propotion of church property, and who had disposedr of it in this manner among his family connexions; which to them was certainly a very large. advantage The way in which this species of property was mismanaged was this: the bishop, whoever he might be pretended to let the land at the old small rents, and took at the same time, large fines from the tenants. Sometimes the rents were increased; and he knew instances in which bishops had run their lives against other lives, so that they might come into possession of large tracts of country, in the hope of being enabled to grant such lands to their own immediate families and connexions. He did not blame these bishops, but he blamed the system; and he put it to the house whether the former ought to be so situated, as that their interest should be almost necessarily placed at variance with their duty. In his opinion, interest and duty, in such cases, should always go hand in hand together; but such a result was impossible, if the bishops of Ireland were to have powers and licences that were contrary to the stipulations of repeated acts of Parliament. Such had been the conduct of the Irish ministers, that, instead of being on the spot, to perform their sacred duties, as the various acts of Parliament required them to be, they had in a considerable degree absented themselves from their livings, and left their duties to be performed by others, for very scanty pittances indeed. (Hear.) It might be satisfactory to know the number of resident and non-resident incumbents in Ireland. The last return which he had been able to procure was made in 1819, and was contained in the Parliamentary paper No. 580 of that year.

Residences of the Irish Clergy.

In 1817, Total Incumbents.	. .	1.309
1818, (none of 1819) ditto.	. .	1,230
viz.:		
Resident.	. . . . .	758
Non-Resident by exemption.	.	81
Do. by dispensation.	. .	243
Without statement for what.	. .	157
Miscelaneous.	. . . .	50—531
Total		1,289

In Dublin there are 30 dignitaries and prebends, besides the above, without home. (Hear.) He was quite certain that every individual who heard him must be aware that the clergy of Ireland in particular were known to wander about away from their own benefices. He was quite sure that nobody could visit any place of public amusement in this or perhaps any other country in Europe, without finding there a much larger number of them (a laugh) than either the interests of religion or their own functions would seem to require. Now the present Administration had said as much about their anxiety to support religion and morals as any administration that ever sat in that house. He had, therefore, no reason to doubt the sincerity of their desire to remove the existing abuses of religious establishments; and therefore, also he called upon them to put down the abuses of which he spoke. He considered that no person in the church should be allowed to be non-resident, except from illness, or special permission. For the propriety of such an arrangement, he begged to advert to the case of Scotland, where principally through the advantage and by the exertions of a resident clergy, the morals of the people had been so much improved. He would refer to the well known authority of Fletcher of Saltoun, for some account of what the moral state of Scotland was about 100 years ago. Ireland at this day was not worse than Scotland was admitted to have been before the foundations or establishment of her parochial schools, and during the non-residence of her clergy. In every alteration that might be made in church government of Ireland, residence ought to be made a *sine qua non* in regard to every incumbent. No person could be a real friend of Ireland, who would encourage or support such a system of non-residence as had prevailed in Ireland for the last 50 years. Upon all her real friends, as well as upon his Majesty's Ministers, it was incumbent no longer to tolerate it; and he thought that they had no right to come down to the house and complain of the state in which that country was in, or to ask for farther military and civil power to keep her troubles down, as long as such a system was permitted to vex and disturb that degraded Kingdom. When he said that the Irish were a degraded nation, he spoke of the consequences that had resulted from the misgovernment of those who should have prevented them; for it had been sufficiently proved that the Irish were fully capable of enjoying liberty, and had always been found in the first ranks whether of fighting or preaching. Let them, therefore, have fair play, and proper opportunities, and no more would be heard of their degradation. He knew of nothing inherent in the principles of the Irish, that should make them degraded; yet, certain it was, that no population in Europe, excepting perhaps that of Turkey, was in such a state of barbarism as they were. Of Poland he did not know enough to speak with any certainty; but he believed that even the Poles were better instructed. And here he could not forbear his humble tribute of applause to those

generous individuals who had stepped forward in behalf of Ireland, but at their own expense, to establish there schools for the education of her poor. (Hear, hear.) But this noble undertaking ought not to have been left to individuals to embark in, for the Government ought to have originated it. (Cheers.) Instead of laying before Parliament a military estimate of 2,000,000l. to meet the expense of an army and all the preparations made for keeping down our unfortunate fellow countrymen, why had they not rather assisted them to rise in the career of enterprise and improvement. After their neglect in this particular, would any hon. gent. be found to support their own assertion, that our government was the envy and admiration of the world? Neglect in such a case was a crime. It was one of those instances in which omission might be said to be as bad as Commission. As it was with a view to ameliorate the condition of Ireland that he should make the propositions he would bring forward, he called on the house to interfere; and he premised that the first measure he should suggest would be to compel the residence of the clergy. The next would be, that instead of individuals of this profession being allowed to derive from their benefices large incomes of 1,000l. 2,000l., or 3,000l. a year, and to reside, at pleasure, here or there, they should all be obliged to reside on their livings, upon stipends for the model of which he would recommend those of the clergy of Scotland, the lowest of which was about 150l., and the highest 500l. or 600l. per annum, Dr. Adam Smith, in his book on "Church Establishments," had observed what was very true, that "the proper performance of every service seems to require that its payment or recompense should be as exactly as possible apportioned to the nature of the service. If any service is greatly underpaid, it is every apt to suffer by the meanness or incapacity of those who are appointed to serve. If it is very much overpaid, on the other hand, it is apt to suffer still more from the neglect or remissness of those who are employed in it. A man of large revenue, whatever may be his character or profession, thinks he ought to live like other men of large revenue; and spends accordingly a part of his time and possesions in vanity and luxury. But a clergyman, by this course, not only dishonours the profession he should most carefully sustain, but, in the eyes of common people, he deserts that character which can alone enable him to perform his duties with their proper effect." (Hear, hear) Now he (Mr. Hume) begged to ask whether any collection of sentiments could more precisely state the case now before the house? Most unfortunately the working curates of Ireland were miserably underpaid; and what was the case with the other clergymen? They were vastly overpaid, to a degree indeed of which no other church in the world perhaps could furnish a parallel. He blamed not the clergy for this; if those large salaries were offered them, it was very natural that they should accept them. The great object of his proposition was utility; & if the present sytem on which the church government of Ireland was administered possessed every thing that was the reverse of utility, surely it ought to be reformed forthwith. It could not be expected that a clergyman with 2000l. or 3,000l. a year would not indulge in some of the luxury which such an income could procure him. If such was the fact, that indulgence, it was clear, was inconsistent with the due discharge of those sacred duties which the church required at his hands. He (Mr. Hume) had made out a statement of the residents and non residents in each diocese; but it would be sufficient to give the house an idea of the average amount throughout Ireland to mention one diocese. In the diocese of Waterford and Lismore, it appeared in one of the pages in the large volume that lay beside him, there were at the date of the return Resident incumbents, &c: 4, absent 16; resident vicars 13, absent 13; resident curates 1; making a total, resident 18, absent 32; and of this number 3 were pluralists and 3 sinecurists. He did contend that this statement was highly material. A principal part of the revenue of the bishops in Ireland arose from the fines—the very large fines—which they took from the individuals, tenants, on th ir lands. Now, surely the bishops had, in general, sufficient incomes to enable them to live most sumptuously without the aid of those fines. When those fines came in, they were usually so enormous, that it was no wonder such immense resources should be so much sought after. It was an observation that Irish bishopries were a lottery (a laugh); and it was found that a particular family had been so fortunate as to draw more than one of the largest prizes tn it. (A laugh, and cries of hear.) A former Bishop of Clogher,—he did not mean the last one,—who went over to Ireland without a shilling, and continued on his bishopric for about 8 years, at the end of that time died worth between 300,000l and 400,000l. (Hear.) He stated this only as having been very notorious at the time. He believed that so far as regards residence, and the amount of church property, he had stated every material fact excepting one. He understood, & his authority was Mr. Wakefield, that the property at present belonging to the Primate, the Archbishop of Armagh, (one individual the house would observe,) if it were now let out as other lands were, would net 150,000l, per annum (hear, hear)—the income of a Greman sovere gn prince, or rather, as an honourable friend behind him suggested, often such German sovereign princes. (A laugh). Surely it was inconsistent with any professions of economy that such large portions of public money should be devoted to improper purposes. He did think that an inquiry, at least, should be iustituted into the subject, without pledging the house to the adoption of any specific measure ultimately; and therefore he would state to the house why he would move for a committee. In the year 1806 when the Duke of Bedford went over to Ireland, he directed returns to be made by all the Irish bishops of the different livings within their dioceses, and of their respective values. A very large volume was returned: but it was found to be in its contents so defective, that little or no use could be made of it. Indeed there were scarcely any data furnished by it upon which it would have been possible for any specific measure to have proceeded, Several years afterwards Government applied for information on the state and value of those livings, and similar returns were directed to be made. The returnswere laid upon the table of the house in 1820, they contained a variety of particulars, but they stopped short at the most important of all—the points upon which they were directed to report, they no where stated what was the exact revenue of the bishops; nor what their annual property, and that of the deans and chapters, produceed. Indeed so very defective were the whole returns, that out of 1,200 returns, (which, as it appeared from his abstract of them, were ordered,) only 400 were transmitted; 800 being deficient. It was, therefore, impossible to trust any longer to the statements of the clergy solely. But another reason upon which he was anxious to press for the committee was founded on a letter, dated Nov. 5 1819, written by the primate to the bishops, in which he noticed the lamentable decay into which the churches had fallen, notwithstanding, it should seem, that they were so well paid for sustaining them. It went on to state the manner in which their condition was treated at the time of the union, and the manner in which the bishops had acted those bishops who seized all the money, and left none for the labourers who did the duty. It set forth "that certain parishes having been formerly united, every day increased the difficulty of disuniting them; that the glebes were possessed and the rates and revenues received by laymen; that indeed the state of the churches and clergy of Ireland was but little known to the empire, and had been strangely misrepresented, what better course could there be than to appoint a committee? Intruth, after these statements of the Archbishop of Armagh, it was totally impossible for that house, consistently with its duty, to refnse going into an inquiry upon them. He now came to another important point—to that which would, in a great measure, facilitate the charges he should propose. Here he might shortly state what the arrangements were that he thought the interests of the country would require. He would propose that no more Irish bishops should be appointed, until the present number should be reduced to 1 archbishop and 4 bishops; and the reason was, that at the Union, His Majesty's Government thought that 4 bishops were sufficient for the House of Lords, as the representation for the church of Ireland; and this was surely a fair criterion for him (Mr. Hume) to proceed by. He thought that 1 archbishop and 4 bishops would be amply enough to do all the duty. The whole 5 together would have the care of about 500,000 souls; a proportion of 100,000 to each of them, And this proportion was by no means so great as in many other parts of Europe fell to the share of prelates,. Spain, perhaps, might be an exception, but in any other part of the continent it would be admitted that one bishop was enough for a flock of 100,000. The next subject that he should advert to involved that which might be considered as a great obstacle to his proposition. As it appeared that the Irish deans and chapters had no duty whatever to perform, the whole of them ought in common justice, to die off. (Much laughter.) In the event of the house granting the committee, it would be no more than their duty, in adherence to those professions which Parliament had made, of rigid economy, to request through the ministers of the crown, that his Majesty would not permit any vacancies to be filled up for any one of these deaneries and chapters as they might die off. (A laugh.) He was entirely aware that the obstacle or difficulty of which he had spoken presented itself in the appointment to those offices in Ireland: but he should leave Parliament, after having dealt with the other parts of the subject, to do their duty in this particular. In the mean time he would just read an Abstract of Patronage of the Parishes in Ireland.

In the gift of the Bishops	1,391
Ditto of the Crown	293
Total in the Crown and Bishops	1,684
In Lay-hands	367
In University	21
Inappropriate and vacant and without Churches or Incumbents	95
Total Parishes in Ireland	2,240
Total number of Benefices in 1819	1,126

It resulted, therefore, that in point of fact, the crown appointed to no less than 1684 benefices. (A laugh, and cries of "hear.") He contended that this reasoning was as correct as could be, for as the bishops were appointed by the crown, had, in truth, the nomination, which was in those whom it appointed. If these bishops were not appointed, then they could not nominate. If the King refused to appoint the bishops, then he had the nomination to the whole of the benefices within his gift and theirs. As to the objections which might be taken to his (Mr. Home's) proposition, that these abuses in the church of Ireland should be remedied in any way that the interests of the community and cause of religion might seem to require, he begged it might be understood that the present incumbents were not to suffer the loss of one farthing by the church. This security for their rights might be attained either through the appointment of commissioners, or of juries properly selected, to try the question of their respective interests, and their relative value. He now came to speak of the tithes; and he should be rather abusing the patience and indulgence of the house, if he attempted to lay before them, in any detail, the abuses which existed in respect of tithes. (Hear, hear.) He thought the house and his Majesty's Ministers, by common consent, would excuse him from stating facts, of which he had an ample store, connected with this subject. It was impossible for them to turn their attention to this subject without being overwhelmed with evidence on matter so fruitfully difficult as this was. He should state, that the commutation of tithes to which his resolutions would go was not that sort of commutation under which the individual who had no duty to perform would receive for such non-performance, as heretofore. 100l., 200l., or 300l. a year; but all the present actual incumbents would receive the value of the full amount of their tithes. Now, as he wished that the property belonging to the bishops and the deans and chapters should go to form one fund, to be placed at the disposal of Parliament, so also he thought that the property of the other owners of tithes should go to form a fund which should be applied to the purchase of their interest, at 12 or 13 years instead of 25 years. Thereby a boon would be extended to the lay impropriator also. To those who were lay impropriators, undoubtedly whatever was the value of their property should be as fully made up to them as if it were sold in the public market, or treated for by private contract. He would wish them, in short, to stand in as good a situation as they now were; by having their interests so taken care of, that they should lose nothing. It was unnecessary for him to enter into any details to show that what he proposed was not an impracticable measures. In the grand Duchy of Tuscany, under Prince Leopold, an appropriation was made of the property belonging to the Jesuits, the church, and lay individuals interested in church property, and the whole was incorporated into a general fund, out of which the several parties were paid off, as out of a fund established for the commutation of tithes. Objections had been made, and opposition set on foot, to any alterations whatever being made in the present arrangement of the tithe system. Several had openly professed their resistance individually to any arrangement on the subject. In Tuam the archbishop had called together the clergy of his diocese for the purpose of opposing any alteration, present or future, in the system. Now he would say, that whatever their feelings might be with respect to themselves, they had no right to care for their successors. ("Hear hear." from the ministerial side, repeated by some on the opposition. He would repeat, they had no right to consider what might be the situation of those who were to succeed them. What would the house think of the officers of a battalion assembling together for the purpose of joining in opposition to any measure about to be purposed for the future regulation of the pay of those who were to come after them in the service? (Hear.) Would not such conduct be justly considered as a presumptuous interference in things which did not belong to them? No one would maintain that such a proceeding should be tolerated; but he contended that the officers would be just as well grounded in such an interference as the clergy on the present occasion. But it was urged by some of the clergy. "Will you degrade us by giving us pay? Will you make us mere dependents on the bounty of the state?" He could scarcely repress a smile when he heard the clergy talk of independence, (Hear, hear.) The clergy, who for the last two centuries had been amongst the most slavish supporters of power, had now the assurance to talk of independence, they had, indeed, assurance, along with many other good things, and like others, their assurance was made to carry them through. The honourable gentlemen might laugh, (we did not perceive to whom the honourable member alluded), but they would see how far his assurance would carry him by and by, (Heat hear.) It was scarcely tolerable to hear such opposition coming from men who ought to have different feelings—to find them rising almost in a body, the moment mention was made of taking a farthing from them. It was not, he repeated, to be borne, to hear them talk of being degraded by the idea of receiving pay—of having their incomes regulated by Parliment—of having them subjected to a regular sum as a remuneration, from which we did not exempt our brave soldiers and sailors, our judges,—nay even Majesty itself. (Hear, hear.) Was it not well known that his Majesty had surrendered his territorial income to the control of Parliament, and received instead, such pay as was considered suitable to the support of his Royal dignity? and were they to listen there to the assertion, that the clergy would be degraded by that which Royalty did not hesitate to accept? If the question were to be argued, let the house have some argument on it but let it not be put aside by such absurdities as this. If the clergy could not be independent by receiving pay, why then they would not be worse than they werealready in that respect. He would give them an income so regulated as to enable them to discharge the duties of their sacred Office in a manner comfortable to themselves, and useful to the public; but he would not raise them above their natural level. He would not make them princes in the land, elevated above the performance of the duty for which they had been appointed, and by that elevation constantly tempted to the neglect of those duties-claim a strict alliance to the state in the temporal sense of the word—and indeed that seemed to the opinion of those who were constantly toasting "Church and state." He hoped they would not be swayed by such arguments as these. He would now state to the house the nature of this proposition. If they had attended to his line of argument (and if in the length of his detail he had omitted any point, he hoped for a Kind indulgence) they would preceive that he had endeavoured to show what the nature of the church establishment in Ireland was, what was its income, and what were the duties which its members had to perform. He had then called them to the consideration of whether the income of the establishment was too small or too great. He had, he thought, shown that it was too large—that a reduction ought to take place, and that the surplus should be saved to the public—that persons in the situation of those who were appointed to discharge the sacred duties of religion should not be placed above the mild doctrines which they were called upon to inculcate—that luxury and corruption should not stand as an impediment in the way of those who ought to preach the strict observance of all the moral duties, and that if these were found to be an hindrance they ought to be got rid of. He had shown that the greatest abuses existed in the church establishment in Ireland—that from non-residence, and other causes, the most important functions of its ministers were often neglected, and that the state of the tithes and manner of their collection were evils to which the house ought to have applied a remedy long ago. If the house had attended to his remarks, he thought it would be plain, after what he had stated respecting the sentiments, of the Archbishop of Armagh, who had asserted that they knew nothing of the church, that nothing in the way of amendment was to be expected from the Bishops themselves. As little did he think could be hoped from the appointment of a commission of inquiry: he therefore would submit what he thought would be most effectual as a preliminary step—the appointment of a select committee. He should therefore move.—

"That the property of the church of Ireland, at present in the possession of the bishops, the deans, and chapters of Ireland, is public property, under the control and at the disposal of the legislature, for the support of religion. and for such other purposes as Parliament in its wisdom may deem beneficial to the community; due attention being always paid to the rights of every person now enjoying any part of that property.

"That it is expedient to inquire whether the present church establishment of Ireland be not more then commensurate to the services to be performed, both as regards the number of persons employed and the incomes they receive; and if so, whether a reduction of the same should not take place, with due regard to all existing interests.

"That the peace and best interests of Ireland would be promoted by a commutation of tithes-those beloging to lay impropriators, aswell as thosein possesion of the clergy—on such principles as shall be considered just and equitable towards the interests of the clergy and the present possesors, whether lay or clerical.

"That a select committee be appointed to consider in what way the objects stated in those resolutions can be best carried into effect."

In submitting these resolutions, he begged

to assure the house, that it was not his intention to throw any imputation upon any individual connected with the church establisment in Ireland.

Mr. HOBHOUSE (we think) seconded the resolutions. On their being read from the chair.

Mr. GOULBURN rose.—He would submit a few observations upon some parts of the honourable members speech,, and he would begin with that which came near his conclusion. He conld not repress his astonishment at what the hon. member said respecting the character of the clergy in general, and the obloquy which he attempted to throw upon them towards the close of his address. There was no servility—no species of neglect of their duties of which he did not more than insinuate that they were guilty. Was this consistent, was it fair, was it manly, to cast odium upon those whom at the same time the hon. member condemned for their very natural endeavour to express their opinions upon what so much concerned them? (Hear.) The hon. member would, it seemed, place them out of the ban of society, and not even allow them the privilege common to all of conveying their opinions by petition to the legislature. (Heaa.) The Archbishop of Armagh was held up to censure for having called a meeting of his clergy on the subject of their temporal interests, and for the purpose of defending that property which had been oginaally given for the support of the church, and to which it had as good a claim as any individual could have to his own estate. The Archbishop of Armagh had, it seemed, the audacity to call a meeting for the purpose of laying a petition before the legislature. This then, was the hon. member's toleration—this was the kind of justice which he felt disposed to extend towards the clergy (hear, hear); and from this the house migh judge of the great liberality of his views on the subject of the church establishment. (Hear.) What would be thought of him, (Mr. Goulburn), or any hon. member at his side of the house, who intending to introduce any particuiar measure, should endeavour to prevent the voice of those who were opposed to that measure from being heard by petition in that house? What must be the feelings, then, of all those who have interests to protect, if they find that the clergy were to have no right to offer any opinion upon the proposed change of tithes for a money payment? The honourable gentleman told the house, that Parliament had the power of making any arrangement it pleased with respect to the remuneration of those who were engaged in the performance of any duty which was for the public benefit; and he inferred that therefore it had a right to take away the tithe, and give fixed money payments in lieu thereof. He had cited the example of the King resigning his territorial estates and receiving a parliamentary grant instead; but did the honourable member recollect, that such an arrangement was by and with the consent of his Majesty, and could not be concluded without it? Did he forget that the arrangement was made only for the life of the reigning sovereign and not as a permanent measure? (Hear, hear.) and would he advance this, which was done with the full consideration and consent of the high parties concerned, as a ground for the forcible spoliation of the church, by taking away the whole of its property? (Hear, hear.) The hon. member had next talked of the dependent state of the clergy upon the Government, and of their servility. He (Mr. Goulburn) well knew how much it was the fashion in particular quarters to excite a feeling against the clergy, as it had been at other times against different branches of the state. The church and the state were united by reason as well as by law, and they would stand or fall together; but they were not united in the way which the hon. member had more than insinuated. If the hon. gent. consulted the history of this country, he would find the brightest examples of patriotic devotion to the public interest had been set by the church; that on many occasions it had successfully opposed itself to attempts made to invade the privileges of the people: that on others it had interposed its powerful mediation betwixt contending parties in the state, and restored harmony and tranquillity to the country; and that it had never been successfully attacked without being followed by immediate injury to the state. Looking to the consequences which had at all times followed an invasion of the rights and property of the church, it was impossible to view the present motion without considerable alarm. Let the house remember what had marked the commencement of that revolution, which did not end before the blood of the sovereign had beeu shed. It began by an invasion, on the part of the House of Commons, of the property of the church: first, the tithes were attacked; next, the dignity of the higher orders of the clergy; and the spirit of revolution was not appeased until it had destroyed almost all order in the country. If the hon. gent. would turn to some of the proceedings of Parliament in the early part of that revolution, he would find the following resolution: "Whereas the Government of the church of England by archbishops, bishops, their chancellors and commissaries, deans, and chapters, archdeacons, and other ecclesiastical officers, hath been found by long experience a great impediment to the perfect reformation and growth of religion, and very prejudicial to the state and government of this Kingdom, resolved that the same be taken away." These houses following up this principle, came in short time after to the resolution—"that the lands, fines, rents, and profits of all archbishops, bishops, deans, deans and chapters, and vicars choral, be forfeited to the state"—the same principle which the proposition of the honourable member embraced; and following up that principle, the house further resolved, "that a certain sum be issued to commissioners to be appointed for that purpose" from the treasury of the state, for the purpose of supporting a sufficient number of preaching ministers, and for the due support of the church. There was nothing in the resolutions of forcible spoliation which the commons agreed to in that day, that was not in effect embraced by the proposition of the hon. member now before the house. First came the deprivation of all church property; then came that which the hon. member called just—that the preaching ministers should have what was considered sufficient for their support, and the support of the church. (Hear, hear, hear, from Mr. Hume.) The hon. member might call this justice, if he pleased; but there was no kind of forcible spoliation to which the same epithet might not be applied. (Hear, hear.) But let the hon. member mark what had followed this "just" provision for the clergy. In six months after the resolutions he had noticed, another was agreed to, by which all archbishops, bishops, deans and vicars were deprived of their temporal estates of all their freehold lands, which were declared forfeited during their lives—nor much beyond the principle of the hon. member. And to show the equitable principle of remuneration upon which the House of Commons in the liberal reforming spirit of that day acted, he would first read one more resolution to which it had come!—"Resolved, that the Archbishop of York have 100br a year for his life" (Head, hear) He did not recal the recollection of the house to those facts for the purpose of creating any alarm. He quoted them for the purpose of showing that the revolution, which in its progress was marked with the most flagrant violations of every moral principle, had commenced by the spoliation of the church property. (Hear hear.) But the honourable member added, that a measure analogous to that which he proposed had been adopted by Leopold, of Tuscany. He (Mr. Goulburn) did not profess to be sufficiently well acquainted with all the affairs of that very important state, to give any opinion as to their policy; but he would say, that he never should be induced to depart from the principles of honesty, justice, and morality, by the example of any foreign sovereign. (Cheers.) He had been taught from his earliest youth, that if any thing distinguished England from other countries, it was her undeviating adherence to the principles of honour, morality, and justice. To those principles he was still disposed to adhere, let the examples which the honourable gentleman quoted be what they might. (Hear, hear.) But the hon. gentleman appealed to the landed interest, for whose benefit, he added, this would prove. He (Mr. Goulburn) was satisfied that the landed interest would consent to no such spoliation. They would all admit that no principle was more baneful than that which went to rob one portion of the community for the purpose of benefitting another. It was a principle which went to confound the very name of virtue. Nothing could be more grossly unjust than any argument founded in this-that a particular property ought to be taken from the lawful possesor, because several might benefit by the change. It was not the first time the church had been attempted to be despoiled by such an argument. Such language had been applied to the divine founder of the Christian religion, with the view of bringing his character into disrepute "Why," it was asked, in the hypocritical cant of that day, (not much unlike the hypocritical cant of the present), "why was not this precious ointment sold for 300 pence, and given to the poor? Not that the hypocrites who used this language had any feeling or commiseration for the sufferings of the poor, of whom they spoke, but that they wished, by exciting base passions, to create a prejudice against doctrines over which they had no hope of prevailing in any other way. (Cheers.) The hon. member had gone so much into detail, that it was not possible for him (Mr. Goulburn) to follow through all the branches of his address.) It could not be expected that, with such little time for preparation, he should be able to say exactly what was the amount of this bishops revenue, or what wealth another might have unduly amassed He hoped for the indulgence of the house on this occasion, and that they would not take every statement of the honourable member's as correct, because he was not just then enabled to give it a contradiction. (Hear, hear.) The honourable member and he differed very widely in the principle which he had endeavoured to maintain, and here he thought was the great error of all who argued as he (Mr. Hume) had done. It was assumed by all such that the property of the church was in a different situation from that of any lay man; and the right to one should be argued as different in its nature from that to the other. Now he held the right to be the same as

to possession, but not to alienation, He maintained that the lands, which were allotted for the support of the church, were as strictly the property of the church, as the property of any individual could be said to belong to that individual. He spoke in the hearing of those who could contradict him, if he took a wrong view of the subject in this point. The property of the church was, no doubt, subject to the performance of certain duties, but as long as those duties were performed, the house had no more power over the property than they had over that of any individual in the country. He would go further, and assert, that even in the case of the non-performance of the duties attached to the property, though the individual might lose his right over it, still the lose could not be extended to his successors. (Hear.) If, then, some members of the church did not come up to that perfection which might be expected from the nature of their duties, would it be contended that the property should be for ever lost by his omission? He maintained that it ought not; for it was not the property of the individual. It was a property of the great body, attached to the performance of certain duties, which were intended to be for the benefit of the people. And was it to be argued that by the neglect of one possessor, who omitted to perform his duty the people were to be for ever deprived of the means of remunerating one who might more effectually discharge his sacred trust? Because one delinquent existed in the church, was it to be stripped for ever of the means of rewarding a worthy and efficient clergy man? (Hear, hear.) Yet such was the doctrine of the modern reform which the house heard so eagerly put forward that night. (Hear.) Why, he would again ask, should the property of the church be looked upon in a different light from any other property appropriated for the public benefit? Suppose a large tract of land were left for the endowment of an hospital for the benefit of the surrounding neighbourhood, would the misapplication of the funds in one instance, or the neglect of duty by those who received a great portion of them, be a ground for withdrawing from the people the benefit of the hospital in all future time? He presumed not. Why, then, should the argument apply to church property only? Yet such was the reasoning upon which the house was called upon to sanction the spoliation now proposed. But the honourable gentleman said he would give to the minister of the church a liberal remuneration. Upon this there arose another point on which he widely different from him. He was not bound to pay to the church any idle veneration, but he would respect and venerate worth, learning, and piety, where he found it to exist. It was the pride of the church of this country, that it had sent forth a greater number of learned men than the church of any other country in the world: and upon that ground alone, he should think it unwise to meddle with a system which had raised the church to so high a point in the respect and admiration of the world. Unless due encouragement were held out to those who entered into that church, it could not be expected that there would be the same influx of virtue and learning into it in the days that were to come, that there had been in the days that were now past. Besides, when he compared the church of England with the Church of Scotland, and the distinguished characters produced by the one, with the distinguished characters produced by the other, he saw no reason to change the system of the church government of England for the system of church government that prevailed in Scotland. These observations he will knew, applied to all members of the church of England in general; and did not at all belong to the church of Ireland in particular. His reason for making his observations of this general nature was, that he saw no argument, which applied to the subversion of the church of Ireland and the diminution of its dignity, that did not apply with equal force to the subversion of the church of England. Indeed, the hon. member himself had not hesitated to declare, that in his view of the question, the church of England was not a whit more pure than the church of Ireland; and he (Mr. Goulburn) had therefore taken the liberty of arguing the question on the broad principle, in order to render the views of the hon. member more clear and intelligible to the majority of the house. (Hear) If the house wished that the church of England should be reformed in the manner that the hon, member for Aberden proposed they would of course vote in favour of his resolutions; but if they did not think that it stood in need of any such sweeping changes, he trusted that they would concur with him, and reject by a large majority the extraordinary proposal which had that evening been submitted to their consideration The honorable member for Aberden had made, however, some observations upon the church of Ireland, which he thought it necessary to notice, though he did not intend to enter at any length upon them; and here he must remark, that after differing so widly from the honourable member on so many points, he was glad to find at last one point on which he could agree with him. The honorable member had lamented the frequency of non-residence among the clergy of Ireland. That was an evil which he lamented as deeply as he hon. member possibly could do; for he was well convinced that a resident clergy was more necessary in Ireland than in any other country whatsoever. (Hear, hear.) They were necessary on this account—that they afforded more effectual means of introducing permanent tranquility into that distracted country than any which the wit of man had hitherto devised. As far as it was in the power of the governors of the church, as far as the bishops and archbishops could effect any thing in their respective dioceses, and he might also say, as far as the Lord Lieutenant had any influence, there was a full and perfect concurrence as to the great importance of the residence of the clergy. Indeed, he could appeal to experience to show how far they had been successful in their efforts to make more of the Irish clergy resident on their cures. (Hear.) To a measure which, without infringing on the church, should compel the clergy to reside, he should not have the slightest objection, though at the same time, he must say, that there were many circumstances which rendered the non-residence of clergymen in Ireland more excusable than it would, under existing circumstances, be in England. It was known to the house, that for some year past, several sums had been voted by Parliament for the purpose of building and repairing globe houses in Ireland The expending of that sum, as far as it had gone, productive of much good, as in all case where globe houses had been built the clergyman had been compelled to reside; but there were many benefices in Ireland, on which there was not merely no residence provided for the clesgyman, but also no means of even procuring him one. It was therefore unfair to impute, in all cases, to the neglect of the minister, and even to that of the Government, the want of that spiritual assistance which the lower classes of the community had an undoubted right to expect from those to whom their spiritual concerns were intrusted. With that remark he should leave this part of the question, and should proceed to notice another observation in the speech of the hon. member for Aberdeen. That honourable member had said, that in the church of Ireland the preservation of patronage was the only thing considered—that livings were conferred, and bishopricks bestowed, with a view to nothing else than Parliamentary interest, and the promotion of corruption, and from such other motives as the hon. member was in the practice of always imputing to his political opponents. (Hear.) He (Mr. Goulburn) did not mean to say that there were not in the chapel establishments of Ireland persons allied to the first families in that country, and connected with individuals who possessed great Parliamentary influence; but such a circumstance was no imputation against them, unless their talents and conduct were such as to disqualify them for the situations which they held, or unless they grossly neglected the duties which they were bound to perform. He would ask, however, of the honourable member for Aberdeen, to look at the bench of Irish bishops, and to declare whether he could find men filling such situations in any other country with characters more pure and with talents more exalted. (Hear, hear.) He had now adverted to most of the assertions which the honourable gentleman had advanced in the course of his speech; and he must say, that by that speech the honourable member had removed from his mind—and, he trusted, from the mind of every member in the house—all doubt as to the line of conduct which ought to be pursued. (Cheers.) The honourable member had moved for a committee, with the usual parliamentary preface to his motion, that all he wanted was inquiry. Nobody, however, could have entertained any doubt as to the object and nature of that inquiry, even supposing the honourable member had not laid his resolutions on their table. He should, therefore, resist the honourable member's motion for a committee, as he considered it to be hostile to every principle of honour, honesty, and justice—to be fatal to the property of the church—and to be, as a precedent, pregnant with the utmost danger to every kind of property possessed by the community. (Hear.) He must again repeat, that if they were prepared to sanction such an attack upon the rights, dignities and property of the church, they would vote with the hon. member for Aberdeen; but if they were determined to support the present establishment of the church upon the ground that it was well calculated to promote the welfare and morality of the country, they would join with him in giving it a most decided rejection. (Cheers.)

Mr. STUART next addressed the house, but in a tone of voice so low, as to be nearly inaudible in the gallery. As far as we could make out the tenour of his remarks, he expressed a strong disaprobation of the proposed committee. He likewise defended the late primate of Ireland against the attack which had been made upon him qy Mr. Hume. Though we could not hear the particular points to which his defence applied, we heard him state that the assertions which the honourable member for Aberdeen had made in derogation of his conduct, were totally unfounded. (Great cheering.) He likewise stated, that before the year 1807, there was no means of enforcing the clergy of Ireland to residence; and that the bill for enforcing it was introduced by the late Primate, who had been made the subject of such unfounded attack. (Cheers.)

Mr. M. FITZGERALD said, that if he had felt some difficulty regarding the vote which he should give upon the resolutions then before the house, that difficulty had not been removed by the speech of the right honourable secretary who had just sat down. If he could not assent, on the one hand, to all the charges which the hon. member for Aberdeen had brought against the church of Ireland, in the very able statement which he had that evening made, neither could he assent to the sweeping defence which the right hon. secretary had offered against them on the other. In stating that it was his opinion that the church of Ireland required inquiry and reformation, he trusted that he should not be considered as entertaining any feelings of hostility towards it, or as speaking from any envy or ill will towards those who were intrusted with the care of it. He wished that an inquiry should be instituted into its condition, and a reformation made in its abuses, more for the sake of increasing the stability of the Protestant establishment, than for any paltry gain which might arise from the confiscation of its property. (Hear.) The church of Ireland appeared to him to be too rich (hear,) and whilst it was so largely endowed, it could not be expected that those humble duties which were so often demanded from its members would be performed in the exemplary manner that Christian charity demanded that they should be. (Hear, hear.) It ought to be recollected, too, that in Ireland the church had to compete with other sects that possessed able and enlightened clergymen; and if it were to be kept up for any thing else than a mere political machine, it was necessary that its members should discharge with activity the duties which their situations required of them, He contended that this unfortunately was not the case, and mentioned as a melancholy illustration of the evils which had arisen from this neglect, that in whole districts in the south of Ireland, which he recollected to have been inhabited by Protestants, the inhabitants had become members of other sects, in which they had found able

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nd active ministers. (Hear, hear.) These circumstances had led to two, three, four, seven, and, in one instance that he knew, to eleven parishes being united into one, and to their being confided to the care of a single individual. (Hear, hear.) This, however, was not the whole of the evil; for it sometimes happened that even in these parishes, where there had been resident Protestants receiving the cure of souls from a Protestant clergyman, the rector was now an absentee. Was it not right to inquire why the Protestant population was diminishing, at a time when its clergy was in the receipt of much larger emoluments than the clergy of any other sect? (Hear.) He could have wished that this motion for inquiry had been brought forward in some other shape, or had come from some other quater: but if Ministers would not originate such a proposition, what was he to do? When he found the right hon. secretary objecting to inquiry, not upon the ground that it ought not to be effected in the manner proposed—not upon the ground that he had some measures to suggest that would render it needless, but on the ground that the theorectical excellence of the Irish church establishment rendered all inquiry into it perfectly unnecessary—was he not obliged to resort to the measure then before him? He had said that he felt difficulty as to the vote he should give; but he must now add, that if this motion went to the vote, he should certainly vote for it. (Hear.) The hon. member then proceeded to contend that the church of Ireland was in danger, not so much from the hostility of rival sects, as from its own inactivity and supineness. (Hear, hear.) He feared for that establishment, because it was determined to wait for a reformation from without, rather than itself commence a reformation from within. (Hear, hear,) He gave the Irish Government credit, for having selected in its recent appointment of bishop, men who were distinguished no less for their learning and talent, than for their christian zeal and charity. (Hear, hear.) He hailed that circumstance as ominous of good, and he shonld have considered it still more so, if he had seen it accompanied by any disposition to investigate the condition and remedy the abuses of the church, over which they were set to preside. Notwithstanding what had been done, he was convinced that, unless the residence of the clergy was more strictly enforced, unless the discipline of the church were more closely observed, and unless its ministers were compelled to pay more attention to the education of their parishioners—a duty which they were sworn to discharge. but which they generally neglected—he was convinced, he repeated, that in a few years, the church of Ireland would have but few followers among the middle and lower classes of society. (Hear, hear.) After some observations on the inconveniences of the tithe system, and the inefficient measures which had been proposed to remedy them, the right honourable gentleman concluded by expressing his determination to support the resolutions of the hon. member for Aberdeen.

Mr. PEEL trusted that they would, on no account, grant the investigtion that was required. Not that he was an enemy to fair investigation—no—that man was the real enemy to it, who could propose such resolutions as the hon. member for Aberdeen had that evening laid upon the table. (Hear, hear.) For his own part, he had never heard the doctrine of spoliation so boldly and openly advanced. Was it possible that such a doctrine as the hon. gent. had breached should come from a Whig—nay, from one who carried his popular notions, not to call them ideas, even farther than a Whig? (Hear, hear.) Was it possible that such an individual shond object to the right of petitioning—that he should contend, that parties whose rights and property were to be invaded, should not have the power to remonstrate and complain of such an attempt? (Hear.) They only said that for the interests of the church of Ireland, they deprecated it; and was it possible to contend that this was either illegal or improper? Yet, the honourable gentleman had gone even much farther: he had said, that they were to be regarded in the light of officers, who united with their brethren of another battalion, for the purpose of resisting a proposed reduction of the army. (Hear.) If such a doctrine had come from the Ministerial side of the house—if the members of the church had been there compared with individuals guilty of a breach of military discipline and of open mutiny, the language would never have been endured. The honourable gentleman had asked, what was to be understood by the words "Church of England," and had contended, that various meanings might be attributed to them. If the house were inquiring whether Quakerism should be the established religion of the state, his situation and duties would be different; but in this kingdom, the reformed religion was the established religion; and, attached to its discipline, its doctrines, and its government, he felt himself at full liberty to state, what he conceived to be the meaning of the terms "Church of England." It was no obscure or novel expression; it was employed in one of the most solemn acts by which the liberties of the country were claimed & defined, & our ancestors did not think it inconsistent with their own freedom to maintain that of the Church of England. In the first page of the first chapter of the first volume of the statute-book, in *Magna Charta*, it was expressly declared—*Quod Anglicana Ecclesia libera sit et habeat jura sua integra et libertates suas illæsas*. (Hear, hear.) At the period of the revolution, when the coronation oath was established, it was not thought inconsistent with the rights of the subject, to require from the Crown, in the presence of an archbishop or bishop, a positive and solemn engagement to maintain the Protestant reformed religion, and to preserve to the bishops and clergy the rights and liberties to which they were entitled. (Hear.) He denied the position, therefore, that the church of England meant no more than a congregation of Quakers, or any other sect voluntarily associated; and he refused to accompany the hon. gentleman one step in his inquiry, because he had not explained the principles on which he intended to proceed. His sophistry could not impose upon any member who had sat only a week in the house. He could not deceive the weakest man, by asserting that his object was the same as that of the primate who said that the church of Ireland had been much misunderstood. (Hear, hear.) His first resolution was enough to show what his real purpose was. It declared that "the property of the church of Ireland at present in possession of the bishops, deans, &c. of Ireland" (as if they were mere and absolute intruders) "is public property, under the control and at the disposal of the legislature, for the support of religion, and for such other purposes" (perhaps for defraying the deficiences in the civil list, or for paying off the national debt) "as Parliament, in its wisdom, may deem beneficial." (Hear.) He (Mr. Peel) was the last man to deny the competence and jurisdiction of Parliament, but he would say that Parliament could not legislate upon this property in the way proposed, consistently with any of the principles on which it had hitherto proceeded. If Parliament interposed in the manner required, there would be an end at once to all the security of private property. (Hear.)

Mr. EFNMAN said, the house had been referred to *Magna Charta*, and the Bill of Rights: but he had heard the right honourable gentleman, with some degree of dismay, advert to the terms of the coronations oath. The topic was unfortunate from any man: but more especially from the quarter whence it had proceeded, and which was by no means calculated to recommend it to favourable consideration. (Hear, hear. An unhappy misconception of the coronation oath, an obligation it was absurdly supposed to contain, had prevented that great reform, on which nearly all great and enlightened minds were united—All who took disinterested and philosophical views of the welfare and security of the country. It had prevented the impartial and free discussion of the claims of the Roman Catholics, without conceding which, peace and safety could never be restored either to the church or to the state of Ireland. (Hear.) Let it not be forgotten, too, that at the time *Magna Charta* was obtained, the English church was a Popish church, and that the liberty referred to was the independence of the see of Rome, and not a separation from its doctrines. He did not understand that the object of the proposed inquiry was to bring the rights and liberties of the church into jeopardy, but merely to examine whether its revenues could not be better administered for the good of the church itself. (Hear.) In the curates' bill, the house had resorted to first principles; for it declared that the working clergy ought to be duly rewarded, and it recognized the right of the house to interpose to take care that there was a just division of the ecclesiastical property. If the promised measure of Government did not go at least that length, it would be little worth the attention of of the country; if it did go that length, why was not the House of Commons to give Government its support by an independent inquiry? It would thus show, that there was a real disposition to amend and improve. The hon. gentleman concluded by casting some censure upon the strong expressions the right hon. gentleman (Mr. Peel) had applied to what had fallen from the hon. member for Aberdeen.

Mr. PEEL explained. It was but justice to himself to say, that in no discussion on the Catholic question, had he ever used any argument founded upon the terms or obligations of the coronation oath. He never would do so in future.

Mr. DENMAN expressed his satisfaction at this assurance.

Mr. PLUNKETT could not resist making a very few observations, more especially after the allusions to the greater question affecting so deeply the interests of the Roman Catholics. As to the sacred nature of church property, his opinions were well known, because they had been often expressed. He should therefore shun that part of the subject entirely; but in reference to the resolutions now before the house, he could not help expressing in terms as strong as the English language afforded, and the rules of Parliament allowed, his reprobation of the utter desperation and folly of the principle asserted. (Much cheering). Much as he regarded the interests of Roman Catholics of Ireland and of the empire—incorporated as they were with his nature—impossible as it was that he should ever slacken his exertions in the cause; yet, if its success were to endanger the Protestant establishment, he would fling the rights of the Catholics to the winds, and abandon their cause for ever. (Hear, hear.) The main ground on which he rested it was, that he was satisfied in his conscience that it would give security to the Protestant establishment of the empire, if the great body of the Roman Catholics were restored to their rights. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. MONCK shortly supported the resolutions.

Mr. GRATTAN said, that he should also vote for them, and thanked the hon. gentleman for bringing forward the momentous question. He disclaimed the principle of spoliation, but wished the house to inquire into the duties and salaries of the clergy. He implored the house to adopt some beneficial measure on this subject. After many inquiries, he was satisfied that the bill of last year had not produced the slightest effect.

Mr. HUME replied. He put it to the house whether any thing that he had said warranted the warmth of the personal attack made upon him. (Hear, hear.) Attempts had been made to mystify his plain proposition, and never was

there a grosser misrepresentation than that of which the right hon. Secretary for Ireland had been guilty. He could not help applying the term "misrepresentation" to the course which the right hon. gent. had taken. If he (Mr. Hume) had been misunderstood, surely the resolutions could not have been misunderstood; and upon the resolutions it was distinctly stated, that no injury should attach to any person "at present" interested in church property. (Hear, hear.) He did repeat, that no man in the house had ever been more grossly misrepresented than he had been by the right hon. gentlemen opposite; but he took it as a proof that the hon. gentlemen had no arguments to produce.

The SPEAKER here interfered. The hon. member's last sentence compelled him to rise to order. He had thought it his duty to do so when the hon. gent. had used the term "gross misrepresentation;" but when the hon. member went on to say that such misrepresentation was resorted to in want of argument, the house would feel that he had no choice but to interfere.

Mr. HUME by no means wished or intended to apply any term improper or unparliamentary to any member of the house. But he took the rules of debate to be founded upon common sense; and certainly, if they were so founded, he had a right to complain of gentlemen who held him up to the house and to the public in a light in which he never intended to be placed. He did maintain that the right hon. gentlemen opposite, instead of combating what he had said in the house, had amused themselves all along with something which somebody else had said else where. (Hear, hear.) He had a right to complain of the conclusion of the right honourable Secretary's (Mr. Goulburn's) speech, where he declared that he could not concur in the resolutions, because by doing so he should sacrifice honour, honesty, and justice. He begged to say that he should have been ashamed to lay any resolution before the house which he had not thought to be tenable upon principles of honour, honesty, and justice, even as strict as those held by the right honourable Secretary himself. A right hon. gentleman (Mr. Peel), not the hon. Secretary for Ireland, had called him (Mr. Hume) the greatest enemy of the country for bringing forward the present motion—

Mr. PEEL assured the hon. member that he was deluding himself. He had merely said that the honourable member was, by his motion, the greatest enemy to inquiry. But if the house was not to have the liberty of applying to particular propositions such terms as—(Cries of "order, order," amidst which the right hon. gentleman sat down.)

Mr. HUME was content to say no more on the subject; but he did hope in future to be met with arguments rather than personalities. Why, the hon. Attorney-General for Ireland had sat down by declaring that he would express his opinion in the strongest terms the rules of the house would admit—that he thought the measure evinced the desperation and folly—the desperation and folly—the desperation and folly of the individual who had proposed it. (Hear, hear, and much laughter.)

Mr. PLUNKETT protested that he had never mentioned the individual who had proposed the measure, he had spoken only of the measure itself. He certainly did think it one of desperation and folly.

Mr. HUME, as the agent who had introduced the measure, could not help thinking that such a characterizing of it reflected somewhat upon himself. (Laughter.) But really, to listen to the speech of the hon. Attorney-General for Ireland, the house might almost have supposed that church property was now touched, or attempted to be touched, for the first time. He was happy to see the right honourable and learned gentleman so well reconciling his feelings to his interest; but he declared, for himself, that, professing such zeal for Catholic emancipation, he did not think that he should persuade himself to co-operate with gentlemen who admited all the evils for which emancipation was a remedy, and yet, without satisfying reasons, opposed it. (Much cheering). And the right hon. gentlemen opposite—for he (Mr. Hume) put them all together, (laughter)—the right hon. gentlemen accused him of desperation and folly; why did they not charge the late Bishop of Llandaff, Dr. Watson, of desperation and folly?—Dr. Watson, who, in his Letter to the Duke of Rutland, (January, 1797,) said "There is no injustice in altering the value of benefices, or the mode of raising that value, when the property of the benefice reverts as it were to the state, by the death of an incumbent?" (Hear, hear.) Although he was accused of "desperation and folly," honourable gentlemen would see that he spoke with a bishop on his side. Let the right hon. and learned gent. (Mr. Plunkett) who talked of spoliation, let him answer how it happened that he had himself been a party to that great spoliation of the Irish clergy, the tithe of agistment? When a solemn decision in the year 1720 had declared the right of the clergy to take tithe of agistment, how was it that the right hon. and learned gent. had put his hand and seal to the deed which, despoiling the clergy of that tithe, robbed some of them of thirty-nine fortieths of their tithe revenue? How was it that the right hon. and learned gentleman had done this—the right hon. and learned gentleman who charge him (Mr. Hume) with spoliation "in the strongest languge which the House of Commons would allow?" (Continued cheering.) If the right hon. and learned gentleman would argue the question, let him proceed as fast as he would; but he (Mr. Hume) did hope to hear no more of personality. Magna Charta had been appealed to to show that the touching of church property was a subject not even to be discussed. Why, Edward VI. came after Magna Charta; and in his reign the very thing was done—a protion of the church property was actually taken by the Crown to be employed in charitable uses. Selden treated the revenues of the church as divisible into four protions; the first being for the bishops and archbishops, the second for the higher clergy, the third for the clergy of the lower class, and the fourth for the poor and needy. That the church establishment of Ireland should continue much longer in its present state was impossible. Adam Smith laid it down as a doctrine, that men might be rendered unfit for their duty, by being paid either too largely or too narrowly for the performance of it. Let this doctrine be looked to in the arrangements (as to the clergy) of Ireland. What said Palely upon the subject? "The value of the church establishment is founded in its utility. The single view in which we should look at the establishment is as a scheme for instruction, and for the preservation and communication of religious knowledge. Every other course tends to make the church the ally of the state, to stain the constitution, and to introduce corruption into it." He (Mr. Hume) once more declared that the church of Ireland was in that state, and he called upon the house to aid him in the inquiries he proposed. It was useless to talk of leaving the thing to ministers; ministers would do in it, what they had been doing for the last 50 years—nothing. He believed that there were honourable members who felt differently upon the subject from himself; but he would, notwithstanding, take the sense of the house upon his second resolution. (Considerable cheering as the hon. member sat down.)

Mr. GOULBURN begged to deny the having charged the hon. member for Aberdeen with any want of honour or justice; all he had said was, that, consistently with his own sense of honour and justice, he could not vote for the measure which the honourable member proposed. His objection was, and with him it was a decided one, that the spoliation of the church must inevitably lead to the spoliation of private property.

The house then divided upon the second resolution. For the resalution, 62 | Against it, 167 | Majority, 105.

The Times, March 5.

REVIEW OF NEW BOOKS.

Narative of a Journey in the Morea. By Sir W. Gell, &c. 8vo. pp. 411. London 1823. Longman & Co.

THIS pleasant volume, the result of several visits to the Morea, is hardly described by its *singular* title of "Journey." The another has enjoyed long and intimate opportunities of becoming acquainted with Greek and Turkish manners; and, discarding antiquities, he has here furnished us with a lively and entertaining picture of the people with whom he associated. Founded on the notes of several journeys, if we have more information in the text than could have been expected from one tour, we are also exposed to a few repetitions. These, however, scarcely detract from the merit of a publication, which is certainly, though slight, a very agreeable and amusing sketch of the modern Morea, at a period when an uncommon degree of interest attaches to that country.

We do not, in reviewing such a production, consider it necessary to follow, as we would in a scientific or antiquarian work, the footsteps of the traveller, nor to particularize his routes to Maina or Mistra, Argos, Sparta or Tripolitza, &c. The visit to the independent Greek Bey of Maina is the most important part, under the existing circumstances of Greece; and we are only sorry to see the testimony of so competent a witness as Sir W. Gell added to that of the numerous British authorities who have expressed their utter contempt for the Greeks, and despair of any cause in which they were the agents. Sir William in many passages exposes and ridicules the monstrous absurdities which have for several years filled our newspapers, in the shape of intelligence from the Mediterranean. Manufactured in the heart of Germany, the least likely spot in Europe to have any accurate information, the news thus forged obtains admission into the journals of every country, especially into those of England, and thus the grossest absurdities obtain currency and credit. In one place, he says facetiously.

"We set out for Kalamata; now, 1821, become a republic, and in alliance with the United States of America, enacting laws, electing a senate and publishing decrees, all swallowed by the newspapers and the European world as interesting political facts on which to build the future greatness of the Greeks. There, however, really exists a place of that name, where at this time there were ten Turks established and no more, with a small community of Greeks. It is difficult to conceive in what country the accounts have been fabricated which make the Turks march in three days from Zeitun to Thermopylæ, which is not three hours distant, and receive a terrible overthrow, with the loss of 300 waggons, in the streights at the village of Molo, which is after the pass is terminated. Germany, however, is probably the original source, for in England better information might be had. Three hundred coaches and six would be easier to find in the island of Mull, than 300 Turkish waggons at Thermodylæ."

Again: "Those who vainly flatter themselves that the destruction of the Turkish bar-

barism would open to them the road to the investigation of Grecian antiquities, treasures of sculpture, and a new æra of the arts and humanity, may assure themselves that no such effect would be produced. A long reign of anarchy would be succeeded by a fresh and more active tyranny, during which, if Greeks ruled, strangers would be excluded, and the monuments of antiquity, fetching no price, would find their way to the lime, kiln. If Greece fell into the hands of a civilised stranger, there would be droves of prefects and commissiaries to watch the traveller's operations, to prevent his antiquarian researches under pretence that he is a spy, and to oppose the exportation of works of art from the country, with a long train of dog-in-the-manger selfishness, which would put an end to enterprise or discovery.

"The antiquities, under a change of government, becoming private property, would soon disappear, as they did in Italy; and as to the hope of foreigners interfering to save them, such measures only hasten their destruction, as the Greeks are sufficiently active, which the Turks are not, to destroy them, to be rid of visitors and the consequent importunities.—Under no circumstances would the remains of antiquity be likely to last so long, and to be so accessible, as under the Turks; and there exists a method of consecrating these ruins to the mosque at Mecca, to which I recollect that the gymnasium of Ptolemy at Athens was thus dedicated, by raising a subscription in order to deliver it from the Greek who had already destroyed the pediment. This is called by a term resembling the word Vakouf, which renders it beyond the power of the Sultan himself to destroy the edifice so consecrated. On the other hand, it is vain to expect that liberty could all at once spring up in a country like this, peopled by Abaniansstyled by courtesy Greeks, amongst whom even the vanity of being free, if freedom were acquired, would never prevail against the jealousy which would sacrifice all to pull down a rival, or the avarice which would recall the oppressor for a purse of gold."

Here, instead of the Newspaper picture, is a sort of Hamlet's ugly portrait, but we must leave it to political lovers to "batten on this moor;" giving them at the same time one feature of a consolatory kind—

--"On the other hand, it would be a blot on the age in which we live, if some pains were not taken to prevent the Turks from sending a force of fifty or a hundred thousand men to sweep the Greeks from the earth, and divide their possessions; for the Greeks are certainly more worthy of compassion then any other nation which ever attempted a premature revolution. More than three generations of slavery and insult, and the impossibility under which the Greeks labour, in the hands of priests, archons, and Turks, of learning what is the difference between right and wrong, render a whole people more excusable in any frantic attempt to arrive at some unknown good, through much positive evil, than those turbulent spirits, who in countries where a comparison might be made of the means with the proposed results, would bring destruction on their fellows by a mad assertion of worthless rights, for the attainment of which the community is too indifferent to make great sacrifices.

"To these observations I will add, that I was once very enthusiastic in the cause of Greece; that it is only by knowing well the nation, that my opinion is changed: that all the attempts to excite a crusade in favour of the Greeks have been backed by the most gross misrepresentations of their readiness to learn and improve, and of their present progress. Whoever embarks in their cause will fail, and will end by retiring in disgust. It is only Russia that can save them from themselves; and that must be done by exercising upon them for a whole generation the most despotic and coercive measures, and making them happy by force."

Without discussing these rather questionable doctrines, we shall proceed to illustrate the living manners and customs which the author brings so vividly before our eyes in his descriptions. After relating the ceremonies of a Turkish entertainment, Sir W. adds.

--"We also smoked, as is usual on such occasions, through long pipes of jessamine or cherry wood, with mouth-pieces of amber. The pipe is lighted by one of the attendants, who sometimes does not, wipe the amber when he presents it. It should, however, be added, that there is no occasion to put the pipe into the mouth, as the bore is of such a size, that applying it to the lips answers the purpose. The Turks imagine that amber is incapable of conveying any species of infection; and, with regard to the plague, they may be correct." ---

Having mentioned the finale of a Turkish banquet, it may not be misplaced to select also part of an account of an Arcadian feast, of which our countrymen partook, at the house of a rich Greek and at the same time an English agent, called Anastasio—

"We had (says Sir W. G.) requested that, contrary to the usual custom of the country, the Signora Pasqualigo, who was a native of Zante, and an ex-subject of the Ex-Ionian republic, might be permitted to live with us, and be excused the serving up of the dinner, which we found to be her province; but we soon discovered that we had done her no service. She was very courteous, though quite unused to society, and very richly attired, but unable either to eat or converse, having been employed over the fire ever since six o'clock in the morning, as we learned from our servants, in the assistance of three other women who were sent for on the occasion. Our dinner was so plentiful that we at length began to count the dishes as they were brought in, three or four at a time.

"After we had eaten as much as we thought requisite, of about six-and-twenty of them, we found ourselves compelled to eat more as a compliment to our hostess, and again for the honour of the house. We were thus obliged to enter into an agreement to eat by turns a little of every dish, and we thought this would have succeeded, till we were at last overcome by a regular course of Khalva, a preparation of honey, flour of almonds, and oil, sent up in every state; one dish resembling boiled leather in appearance, another white hair, and a third sponge biscuits; in short, such a variety of form and consistence, that we found it impossible to proceed either for the honour of the house or respect to the hostess. We accordingly took the first opportunity, after offending the lady by declaring our fixed resolution to eat no more, to desire our janissary, who was evidently distressed at our want of appetite, and so well known to the family, to say how disagreeable it was to us to occasion so much trouble, and by his mediation we got off the next day without more dinner than would have served about four moderate people. The janissary, however, assured us that this was the custom of the house, and that every body who came into it was treated in the same sumptuous manner, from which we concluded that the arrival of guests was not a common occurrence at Arcadia. Anastasio himself was persuaded with great difficulty that it was not owing to dislike of the cookery that we were unable to eat of every thing which was set before us; and he constantly apologized in Italian, repeating 'Casa piccola ma coure grande,' a small house but a great heart; and that he was always ready, 'a sparger il songa per la Sua Maestà Brettanica e la gloriosa nazione Inglese.'"

The following are also curious examples of opinions and customs. Invited by the Turks to come on board their ships,

--"They spoke Greek perfectly, and expressed great delight at the whiteness of our linen, and the shining blackness of our shoes; not that the Greeks wash well, but that we happened to have shirts which were washed in England. The shoes did not procure us quite so much applause when they learnt from Mustapha, that our servants spit upon them every morning, and then rubbed them with a brush, made of hog's bristles, both of which were profanations in the opinion of our Mussulman friends, though they did not express half the disapprobation they felt. They evidently, by their questions and remarks to Mustapha, conceived an idea, and ended by confirming it, that the English possessed some peculiar virtue of spitting a shining liquid for shoes, which would render useless any recourse to Messrs. Day and Martin. ---

"On the road we had passed one of those heaps of stones, called by the Greeks Anathemas. A person who has a quarrel with another collects a pile of stones and curses his unconscious foe as many times as there are stones in the heap. It is the duty of every charitable Christian to add at least one pebble as he passes by, so that the curses in a frequented road become innumerable. A Greek who should travel on one of our English roads, would imagine the whole population at war; and in Italy, where the heaps are larger and generally occupy the whole of the best part of the road, he would be disposed to add another curse to fall upon the road-makers themselves. ---

"At Scala we found the village more populous than any we had lately seen, and went to lodge at a Pyrgo, or tower, of the Greek, of the greatest consequence in the place. Whether he was drunk or mad, or only malicious, we could not exactly discover, but the archon shut and locked his door very securely, and then, putting his head out of an upper window, sent forth a volley of execrations on us, and all who belonged to us, that all the 'dogs' and 'beasts' with which Mustapha returned the abuse were useless. Signore Demetrio, in the true language of the East, continued to describe the indignities with which he would treat not only ourselves, but our 'mothers before they were married, our sister before they were born, the creed of our dogs,' and such elegant Grecian expressions, till Mustapha, turning round, espied another apartment of the same house in the court on the ground floor, into which we entered, not without frequent vollies of curses from the upper windows of the turret, which were now, however, opened with

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caution and shut with precipitation, when Mustapha looked out, as he had held our buyruldi from the Pasha in his hand, and threatened to shoot him if he persisted; for the Greek treated the Vizier and his mother as he had done us. In the mean time, some of the neighbours came into the court and assured us that their archan was both drunk and mad, and would be better after he had slept. As we were now lodged in a tolerable apartment, we thought no more or him, but found means, with threats of the buyruldi, and money, to get carpets, cushions, fire, poultry and eggs: and as Greeks never have any vegetables, the eating of which they seems to think a Turkish vice, we prevailed on some of the people to go to the hills and get the wild cabbage, called by them agria lachana, the use of which we had long known, being by no means a contemptible substitute for garden herbs.

"I scarcely know any place in Greece with a regular supply of herbs, except Athens, and these come from Sepolia, perhaps Cipollia, a village more than a mile distant." - - -

To these good-humoured relations we shall add an anecdote or two in the same temper: the first paints a whimsical way of getting rid of a burthensome companion—a dragoman Doctor, whom the travellers found a most unserviceable escort.—

"- - He had hitherto been nothing more than a useless expense and an unseemly burden, and had never appeared active but once, and that at an unhappy moment. The difficulty lay in the means which could be employed for dispatching him to his village without an affront, which he had not merited, and we were reduced the next day to explain to my friend's servant a Spaniard by birth, the perplexed situation in which we wereplaced. He immediately conceived a plan for producing the desired result and said he would contrive that the doctor should come himself and ask permission to retire. In a short time he returned with the assurance that all was settled, that he had pretended to have overheard a conversation, in which we had complained of the great expense of employing a man of his merit, that he was certain we should not like to retain the doctor much longer, to whom he was sure we should give a handsome present on his departure, and that he had therefore betrayed our conversation, that the dragoman might himself propose to withdraw, which would have a more dignified appearance. The doctor fell readily into the snare, made up a story of a letter received that moment from, his dear wife at Philiatra, written in almost illegible characters, stating how a plank in the gallery had given way, (as well indeed it might have done,) in consequence of which her leg and thigh were dangerously torn by the rusty nails, and conjuring him to return with all speed, to save by his medical skill an expiring wife and a helpless family.

"We scarcely believed it possible that the vanity of appearing to retire voluntarily would be sufficient to induce him to act this farce; but half an hour convinced us that not only he would try, but would have the greatest success in extorting compassion from his willing audience. He entered our apartment with a most rueful countenance, and went into so minute a detail of all the particulars of the casualty, the loss of blood, and the laceration of the tendons, that it was almost impossible not to believe it, though we knew the whole to be a fabrication, and though the exact state of the wounds, and the precise circumstance attending the accident, could scarcely have been so accurately related in the letter of a dying female.

"We of course could not take upon us to oppose so humane an intention as that which he intimated, of returning to the succour of his afflicted family; and having his whole month's pay ready, which amounted to twenty sequins, he was in an instant put in possession of it, and went out in an excess of conjugal affection to look for a horse. While he was out, we had time to write a letter to Anastasio, in which we detailed the whole plot, desiring him to condole with the doctor on the misfortunes of his wife, and to congratulate him on the success of the trick which he had played. We knew he would be in good hands with Anastasio, and saw him depart with our letter in his bags after dinner, not without satisfaction.

"His riding dress can scarcely be imagined without a drawing; but I have seldom seen a more grostesque figere than his, when he sent out for the town of Leondari on that journey. His hat was not unlike that of a capuchin, with a slouched brim, but the crown had a broad silk hat-band and large steel-buckle. His hair, which had not been untied for months behind, showed that several attempts had been made to comb it, which had only succeeded in tearing out or breaking off looks which originally belonged to the quene, He wore a large and long robe of cloth, which once had been sky-blue, lined with thick fur, with a broad cape of the same Under this was a tunic of dark colours to conceal the dirt, also reaching to the ground; beneath this, again, were other dresses altogether invisible, but forming a prodigious mass of inconvenient appurtenances, which when prepared for a journey were all thrust together,—fur pelisse, tunic, and all the rest into a tremendous pair of Turkish trowsers, composed of many yards of light-blue cloth, which being sewed together between the legs, as all Turkish towsers are, in spite of an essay in one of the English newspapers to prove the contrary, were so much forced upwards by the saddle, that several inches of septennial cloth stockings were visible, between them and a huge pair of Turkish jackboots which had once been black. [*Literary Gazette, March* 1.

ROYAL BON MOT.—The meditated retirement of a certain Statesman is said to have arisen as much from a pique of a personal nature, as from any political differences with his colleagues. On the late marriage of the brother of this statesman with Lady Jane L—another brother having married Lady Jane M—, an illustrious personage observed, "Why these P—s seem to be fond of the Jennies still." The Statesman, to whom the joke was of course communicated by some good-natured friend, is said to have been so much incensed at it, as to have declared that nothing but the exigencies of the public service should induce him to remain another hour in office.

The Times, March 5

Poetry.

Fragment—From "Agatho," an unpublished Tale.

Such specire-visitants, and wild delights
From Fancy's sportive pencil sprung to view;
Such were the scenes that rose on summer nights
Before Agatho's eyes:—and oft there grew,
In the still watch of midnight, fair and true,
As living form, his dead Ianthe,—now
Mouldering to dust afar,—yet life's red dew
Upon her cheek in life that bright did glow,
Still seemed to him as erst all beautiful to flow!
And her eyes' light, as brilliant and as mild,
As when their living beams shone kindly o'er him,
Were gazing still in gentleness—yet wild
Were those dark orbs thus gleaming bright before him:—
And death in those glad moments would restore him
Her voice of music, warbling soft and clear,
Ballads of hope and joy,—Thus Fancy bore him
On wings of radiant bliss to all most dear,
And was his first—his best his—only treasure here!
One night he sate upon a mossy peak,
On which the Eagle had its aerie made;
Beneath, in solemn pomp the waters break
With a wild rushing noise;—and glen and glade
Were silvered o'er with lustre,—for, arrayed
In all her mystic dress of flaky light,
The moon advanced;—when lo! beneath the shade
Of the pine trees, appeared, lovely and bright,
The form of her who was his heart's most dear delight!
And ne'er before so decked in loveliness,
Had she his dazzled senses come to bless;
All rosy was her robe—on each dark trees
Of her long hair, waving in wantonness,
An opening rose-bud hung; all o'er her dress
A shining substance snowy white was flung,
That flowed in many a fold of carelessness,
Yet elegant,—upon her arm there hung
A golden lyre, which tuning, thus she smiled and sung.

JANTHE'S SONG.

"Sigh not for me,—for the veil of the tomb
That shut me from sadness hath opened to joy:
'Twas the portal to bliss,—'twas the change of a doom,
That had else been embittered by deepest alloy!
"Sigh not for me, then,—my spirit is near thee,
And smiles on thee still, with a smile still more pure
Than on earth ev'n I gave, when my bliss was to hear thee,
And trust to thy vows,—of thy passion still sure.
"Oh! grieve not! for short mid the storms that are roaring,
O'er life's troubled ocean thy voyage shall be;
From its bark of cold clay shall thy spirit high soaring,
Evanish from earth to thy Angels and me!
"Where the rivers of Paradise, softly still flowing,
Bedew fragrant groves where the rose bears no thorn,
There thou'lt wander with me where those blessed flowers are growing,
That ne'er die with the evening, nor fade with the morn!
"Oh! sigh not for me, then—dost thou not behold me,
In youth, and in freshness, and beauty appear,
More bright and more lovely than ever, tho' coldly
My mortal remains press a far distant bier?
"O! such shall I be to thee, thus!—yes, for ever,
Then weep not for me; heavenly transports are coming;
And when from its cage shall thy spirit once sever,
'Twill with mine in the gardens of Eden be roaming!"
"And the last feeble sigh which thou heavest when dying,
Shall waft thy free spirit to rapture divine;
Where thy soul, 'midst blest myriads of cherubin flying,
Shall mingle in bliss everlasting with mine!"

ROB ROY.

K————e.

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